The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1873. NUMBER 304.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

We have a large stock of Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jaconet, &c., in fine goods at bottom prices.

Hosiery.

Our stock contains about twenty varieties of fine goods for Men's wear, adapted to the season, at unusually low prices.

NECKWEAR.

We have a very rich and select stock now, and replenish every month.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The greatest variety of styles ever offered in Fine Goods.

Handling larger quantities of extra fine goods for Men's Wear than any other firm, we buy at closer figures, and do sell at correspondingly less prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.; "Arcade-court, Clark-st., south of Madison-st., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Western Agents:

HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.

RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY

We are authorized by ELIJAH SMITH, Esq., Trustee, to receive sealed proposals for the purchase of 48 feet front by 180 feet deep, situated on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., described as follows: N. ½ of Lot 8, and the north 8 feet of Lot 9, in Block 1, Fractional Section 15 Addition to Chicago, Cook County, Ill. Said proposals will be received for ten days, to the 28th instant inclusive, and will be opened on the 28th and acted upon. Capitalists should give this their attention, as the property must positively be sold.

Direct proposals to ELIJAH SMITH, Trustee, care of Elison & Foster, 87 Market-st.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

GEO. SUMMERS, 188 East Madison-st., Room 4, is now selling splendid lots in Norwood Park on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, also offers assistance in the erection of dwellings.

LACES, RIBBONS, &c.

Important Notice to Ladies!

Great Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK.

REAL LACES.

ALL KINDS OF RIBBONS.

WHITE EMBROIDERIES.

FANS AND JEWELRY.

ON ACCOUNT OF MY REMOVAL.

G. MENDELSON,

East Madison and Franklin-sts.

WANTED.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER MAN,

OF EXPERIENCE, GENTLEMANLY DEPORTMENT, INDUSTRIOUS, and HONORABLE, can learn of a very pleasant and remunerative position by calling on

FRANK GLOSSOP,

Proprietor National Hotel Reporter,

65 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented, needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,

SECOMB & CO.,

127 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have again gone back to near my old quarters, Nos. 59 and 61 Market-st., where I have better facilities for doing business than ever before, and, thankful for past favors, shall be happy to see all old friends and many new, and guarantee satisfaction to all.

W. B. STANNARD.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Gourgas Chapter of Rose Croix. Regular conclave this evening, at Hall, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., at 8 o'clock. By order.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

Masonic.

Wabansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on F. C. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The members of Kilwinning Lodge, 311, A., F. & A. M., are hereby notified to attend a regular communication at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., on Thursday evening, at 7½ sharp. Every member expected to be present.

ALEX. M. THOMSON, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

A special meeting of the Odd Fellows' Building Association of South Chicago will be held this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock sharp, in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1872 Wabash-av. Important business. By order of the Directors.

WM. FORTIUS, Sec'y.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WARNING!

To Makers, Venders, and Buyers of Combination Bank and Safe Locks:

It has come to our notice that a number of Combination Locks are manufactured and offered for sale, which, as we are advised by our counsel, are plain infringements of one or more of the Patents owned or controlled by our firm.

That none may incur any liability ignorantly, we give notice that we intend to enforce our claims by every legal means against all who MAKE, USE, or VEND such Locks in violation of our patented rights, and to hold parties who decline to discontinue their infringements, or to obtain a license from us, to a full responsibility in damages.

Suits upon our Patents have been instituted, and are now pending in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, against the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, and the agents of Diebold & Kienzle, of Canton, formerly of Cincinnati, O.; and we have instructed our Solicitors to begin proceedings against others, wherever the same may be necessary for the protection of our rights.

We will make proper terms, with those who propose such a course, within a reasonable time after receiving notice of our Patent claims, both in settlement of past infringements, and conferring the right to future use, but shall insist upon all that can be legally recovered against those who, after due notification, decline to make any satisfactory arrangement.

For the better information of the public, and facility of reference, we give below the dates and numbers of the Patents above referred to:

REVOLVING BOLT PATENT.

Patent No. 37,974. Dated August 28, 1866. Reissued Jan. 2, 1872, No. 4,686. JAMES SARGENT, Patentee.

DOUBLE ROLLER PATENT.

Patent No. 96,621. JAMES SARGENT, Patentee.

This is an improvement upon the SINGLE ECCENTRIC ROLLER, patented by LINUS YALE, Jr., and combined with the cam for disconcerting the action upon the tumblers. It has been found by experiment that the single roller is not proof against the skill of an expert lock-pick.

IMPROVEMENT IN PERMUTATION LOCKS.

Patented by L. F. MUNGER, July 14, 1857. No. of Patent, 17,804. Reissued April 2, 1861, No. 62; Extended Seven Years; Reissue No. 4,568, dated Oct. 17, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN PERMUTATION LOCKS.

GEORGE ROSNER, Patentee. Patent No. 30,082, dated Sept. 18, 1860. Reissue dated July 25, 1871. Assigned to HALBERT S. GREENLEAF.

Respectfully,

SARGENT & GREENLEAF,

June 18, 1873. Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—Mr. JAMES SARGENT will be in Chicago for a few days, and can be seen at No. 25 Randolph-st.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

F. PARMELEE & CO.,

Omnibus Line & Baggage Express.

Office, 156 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Having increased our facilities, we are now prepared to deliver baggage to and from all parts of the city, and we make it a specialty to deliver baggage promptly and with as little delay as possible.

To prevent confusion at the depots, passengers, by giving their checks to our agent on the trains, need not have any further trouble of its reaching its proper destination.

Passengers delivered to and from Hotels and Railroads. Orders promptly attended to by leaving word at our office.

Office of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago,

June 18, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago will be held at the office of said Corporation, No. 87 Washington-st., in the city of Chicago, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to a vote of said Stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of said Corporation so that the same shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS,

Secretary of Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.

PERKINS' PATENT

IRON FIRE-PROOF SHUTTERS.

Manufactured by BEAVEY & CO., 180 Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY

NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

NORTHWEST CORNER

Washington and Dearborn-sts.

United States Depository.

CAPITAL, - - $500,000

OFFICERS:

B. F. ALLEN, President.

C. T. BOWEN, Vice President.

C. G. BULKLEY, Cashier.

A general Banking Business transacted.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Merchants solicited.

Particular attention given to collections.

Bills of Exchange on the principal cities of this country and Europe.

DIRECTORS: Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Chicago; Potter Palmer, Chicago; Hon. B. C. Cook, Chicago; Thos. S. Dobbins, Chicago; Chas. Stewart, Neponset, Ill.; B. F. Allen, Hon. W. Bushnell, Ottawa, Ill.; C. T. Bowen, Chicago; D. D. Spencer, Chicago.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 145 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class Chicago Real Estate. Large sums at 9 per cent on improved property.

MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR RENT,

CORNER OF

Twenty-sixth-st. & Stewart-av.,

Built of brick, with boiler, engine, and wood-working machinery, almost new. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.

QUILLS,

QUILL TOOTH-PICKS, AND QUILL PENS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

HOTEL.

ANDERSON'S HOTEL

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

North Side Madison-st., bet. Clark and LaSalle.

Rooms $1 to $2 per day. Restaurant open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. Extra moderate.

WASHINGTON.

The Attorney-General's Advice to the South, "Let Politics Alone."

Preparations for the Expedition for the Transit of Venus.

The Civil Service Rules Applied to the Patent-Office.

The Uses of the "Trade Dollar."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIRGINIA FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A commission sent out from London by a recent council of holders of American bonds, is at present investigating the question of the debt of Virginia. Up to a recent period the confidence of these bondholders in the credit and character of the State of Virginia had been unbounded, but recent legislation has greatly impaired that confidence. A lengthy resolution was adopted by a meeting of bankers and financial men, held in Richmond last Monday night, embodying their views and sentiments in relation to this subject, concluding thus: "Therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, it is wisest to accept what has been accomplished, and trust that time and a gradually improving condition will, with the blessing of Providence, bring about the result which we all so earnestly desire, the complete re-establishment of our State."

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

A general misapprehension seems to exist in regard to the new coin, which was provided for by Congress at the last session, to be known as the trade-dollar. The fact is that the sole object of the act is to facilitate commerce between this country and China and Japan, by allowing silver to be made into these dollars in the United States, instead of as heretofore, having to send the bullion to London for coinage. This new dollar will be used exclusively in trade with the Celestials, and will not enter into general circulation in this country, and will only be coined as demanded for use.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

The action of the white and colored citizens of New Orleans, headed by Gen. Beauregard, contained in a dispatch from that city, which appeared in the morning papers, attracts considerable attention here in official circles. The members of the Administration now in town are puzzled to know what it all means. Attorney-Gen. Williams, in conversation to-day, said he was not prepared to give an opinion on the action of this committee or the character of their resolutions. He thinks there is some ulterior object in them, and is disposed to wait for further developments, a dispatch, for instance, from Gov. Kellogg. On the whole, the Attorney-General is of the opinion that the best thing the people of Louisiana, and of the South generally, can do, is to mind their own business and let politics alone.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. B. Meacham, the Peace Commissioner, who was wounded at the Canby massacre, will probably attend the forthcoming trial of Capt. Jack and his confederates. He is still a firm believer in the present policy of the Government toward the Indians, and says that there are white men in California and Oregon more responsible for the blood of Gen. Canby than Capt. Jack himself. He is at present engaged in preparing his report of his attempt to pacificate the Modocs.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, and Admiral Sands and Prof. Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory, were at the Navy Department to-day, with a view of making preliminary arrangements for the details of the different departments of an expedition to be sent in a vessel-of-war to various points to take observations of the transit of Venus. The points it is contemplated visiting for this purpose are mainly in the Southern Indian Ocean, Australia, and the adjacent islands. There will probably be four parties, six persons in each, to be assigned at different points; the western party at Hobartstown, Van Dieman's Land; a second party at Kerguelan Land, in the South Indian Ocean; a third party at Vladistoak, on the Asiatic coast of Russia; and a fourth at some island adjacent to Australia.

FOOLISH CANARD.

The rumor from New York, that Judge Richardson is about to resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, is not worth serious consideration.

FREE DELIVERY.

The Post Office Department issued an order, to-day, for the establishment of the free-delivery system at Quincy, Ill., with six carriers, and Kansas City, Mo., with eight carriers, the service at both places to commence July 1.

PATENT OFFICE.

A large number of promotions, based on competitive examinations under the Civil Service rules were made in the Patent-Office to-day to grades of the First, Second, and Third Assistant Examiners. Among the clerks promoted to be Third Assistant Examiner was Miss Anna R. S. Nichols, of Massachusetts, who is the first lady that ever received such an appointment. Four ladies creditably passed the examination, which was strictly of a general scientific nature, each standing above the minimum. The Commissioners had given notice, however, that only one lady would be appointed to try the novel experiment, and Miss Nichols, standing highest of the four, received the promotion. The specialty to which she will be assigned is not determined.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Suits Against the Railroad Resisters in Champaign County—Land Office Appointment—Election of Chief Justice—Revenue Suit—Pardons.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 18.—On Monday, the 23d inst., the session of the United States District Court here, which was interrupted in consequence of the sudden illness of Judge Treat, will be resumed. It is probable that the case of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad against the parties who refused to pay fare last winter will be tried.

William Prescott, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Register of the Land-Office for the Springfield District, in place of C. S. Seane, who resigned to accept the Judgeship of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit.

The Hon. Sidney Breese was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State by the full Court in session at Mount Vernon. The vote was unanimous.

Nicholas J. Cummings and Isaac Duggins, brought here from Schuyler County, were arraigned before Commissioner Adams this morning on a charge of selling at retail figured cigars and tobacco without having taken out a special license therefor. The accused, it is said, keep a floating bagnio on the Illinois River, where the alleged violation occurred. They waived an examination, gave bail in the sum of $500 each for their appearance at the next term of the United States Court, and were permitted to depart.

Henry W. Hooker, for robbing the Post-office in Pittsfield, Pike Co., was also arraigned in this Court this morning. There was not a particle of evidence going to show that he was guilty of the offense charged, and he was discharged.

The Governor to-day pardoned Patrick Costello, convicted of burglary at the October (1872) term of the Criminal Court of Cook county, and sentenced to eighteen months in the House of Correction, and Jas. Reynolds, convicted of assault at the May (1873) term of the same Court, and sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

Henry A. Wise.

SALEM, Va., June 18.—Gov. Henry A. Wise delivered the annual address before the literary societies of the Roanoke College last night, on the subject, "The physical structure of the do-

main of the United States and its effect on the past and present, and its favorable effect in the future upon their progress, power, peace, commerce, constitution, and government." It was a remarkable production, in which he advocated the construction of the James River & Kanawha Canal as the belt of union. He said that if the Mississippi River had flowed east and west the South would never have been whipped. Slavery had been a blight upon Southern industry and prosperity. The large plantation system was anti-commercial and unfavorable to manufactures, and that was the reason why no great commercial metropolis had sprung up at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. The late war had changed the relations of society. The bondsmen of yesterday were the freemen of to-day, and the freemen of yesterday were decitizenized and denationalized.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

She is Found Guilty of Violating the Election Law of New York—The Charge of Judge Hunt—Trial of the Inspectors of Election who Received Her Vote.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 18.—Judge Hunt, in his opinion in the case of Susan B. Anthony, says:

The right of voting or the privilege of voting is a right or privilege arising under the Constitution of the State, and not of the United States. If the right belongs to any particular person, it is because such person is entitled to it as a citizen of the State, where he offers to exercise it, and not because of citizenship of the United States. If the State of New York should provide that no person should vote until he had reached the age of 31 years, or after he had reached the age of 50, or that no person having gray hair, or who had not possession of all his limbs, should be entitled to vote, I do not see how it could be held to be a violation of any right derived or held under the Constitution of the United States. If the Legislature of the State of New York should require a higher qualification in the voter for Representative in Congress than is required for a voter for member of the Assembly, this would, I conceive, be a violation of a right belonging to one as a citizen of the United States. That right is in relation to a Federal subject or interest, and can be guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The inability of a State to abridge the right of voting on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, is a Federal guaranty. Its violation would be the denial of a Federal right. That is a right belonging to the claimant as a citizen of the United States. This right herein exists by virtue of the Fifteenth Amendment only. If the Fifteenth Amendment had contained the word "sex" the argument of the defense would have been potent. She would have said it was an attempt by a State to deny the right to vote, because one is of a particular sex, is expressly prohibited by that amendment. The amendment, however, does not contain that word. It is limited to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The Legislature of the State of New York has seen fit to say that the franchise of voting shall be limited to the male sex. In saying this, there is in my judgment no violation of the letter or of the spirit of the Fourteenth Amendment. This view is assumed in the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment, which enacts that if any right to vote for Federal officers is denied by any State to any of the male inhabitants of such State, except for crime, the basis of representation of such State shall be reduced in the proportion specified. Not only does this section assume that the right of the male inhabitants to vote was the especial object of its protection, but it assumes and admits the right of a State, notwithstanding the existence of that clause under which the defendant claims to the contrary, to deny to any of the male inhabitants the right to vote which is allowed to other male inhabitants. The regulation of the suffrage is conceded to the States as a State's right. The case of Myra Bradwell, decided at the recent term of the Supreme Court of the United States, sustains both these positions.

The Fourteenth Amendment gives no right to a woman to vote, and the voting by Miss Anthony was in violation of the law. If she believed she had a right to vote, does that relieve her from the penalty? It is acknowledged that the knowledge referred to in the act referred to relates to her knowledge of the illegality of the act, and not to the act of voting, for it said that she must know that she voted. Two principles apply here:

First—The ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Second—Every one is presumed to understand and to intend the necessary effects of his own acts.

Miss Anthony knew that she was a woman, and that the Constitution of this State prohibits her from voting. She intended to violate that provision; intended to test it perhaps, but certainly intended to violate it. The necessary effect of her act was to violate it, and then she is presumed to have intended it. There was no ignorance of any fact, but all the facts being known she undertook to settle a principle in her own person. She takes the risk, and she ought not to shrink from the consequences.

The Court declined to submit the case to the jury upon any question whatever, and directed them to render a verdict of guilty against the defendant.

Judge Selden, counsel for Miss Anthony, then requested the Clerk to poll the jury, which request was denied by the Court, and a verdict of guilty was rendered.

The defendant's counsel excepted to the decree and action of the Court, and insisted that upon the construction given to the law by the decision, there had been only a violation of State law, and that the United States Court had no jurisdiction. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

At 2 p. m. to-day the case of the United States against Jones, Marsh, and Hall, Inspectors of Election, who registered the names, and received the votes of Miss Anthony and her co-defendants, was placed on trial. The proof on the part of the prosecution was similar to that in the case of Miss Anthony. The defense proved the good faith of the parties accused in receiving the votes, and rested. The case was argued on the part of defendants by Van Voorhies, of Rochester. At the close of his argument the defendant's counsel asked to be permitted to to address the jury in their behalf, which request was refused by the Court. He then asked the Court to charge the jury, that, if the jury believed that the defendants acted honestly and according to their best judgment, they should be acquitted. This the Court refused.

Judge Hunt then announced his decision, overruling the defense and stated that instead of ordering a verdict of guilty, as he did in the case of Miss Anthony, he would submit the case to the jury, with instructions that there was no justification for the act of the defendants, and that in effect they were all guilty; and then stated to the jury that they could agree in their places or retire for deliberation. The jury chose the latter and retired. The Court took a recess of half an hour, at the expiration of which the jury came in and said that they had not agreed. They were sent out again with instructions, that unless they agreed within a few minutes, the Court would adjourn till morning.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 18.—News of a new move in the St. Croix land-grant game was received here this morning, through the Eau Claire *Free Press*, which announced the formation at Milwaukee on Saturday of the Wisconsin Railway Company, with John W. Cary, attorney of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, as President, and several other agents of said Company among the officers and Directors; also citizens of Milwaukee, Chippewa Valley, Hudson, and Southwestern Wisconsin, which passed a resolution to accept the land-grant in accordance with the acts of the Legislature and Congress, and proceed to build the roads on which the grant is contingent; that a proper committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and deposit sufficient sureties, which have likely been deposited, or if not will be as soon as he is ready to receive them. It is further said that the Wisconsin managers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company will render the new Company financial aid and encouragement, Alexander Mitchell advancing $200,000. Inquiry at the Capitol elicits the fact that the Governor has heard of no such company, has been interviewed by no such committee, has seen no such sureties, though entirely ready to receive them, and that no articles of association of any such company has been filed at the office of the Secretary of State. It is a question whether an unknown new company would raise the means to prosecute an enterprise which lack of good title and funds deterred an old and rich organization from undertaking. Other circumstances raise the suspicion that the whole thing is simply designed to throw dirt in the eyes of the people and put a stumbling-block in the way of the North Wisconsin continuing the work they had begun. Gov. Washburn has engaged the Hon. Palmer, of Milwaukee, to assist the Attorney-General in prosecuting the West Wisconsin Railway for failing to relay its track to Tomah, as required by the act of the last Legislature, and suit will be commenced in the Supreme Court.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—A company of prominent business men and capitalists of Wisconsin has been organized, and securities deposited with the Governor, for the acceptance of the St. Croix land-grant and all its requirements. The following officers were elected: President, John W. Cary; Vice-President, William Wilson; Treasurer, J. M. Whaling; Secretary, D. C. Green; Directors, Wm. Wilson, J. H. Knapp, Menominee; Thad C. Pound, Chippewa Falls; R. F. Wilson, Eau Claire; J. T. Gilbert, John W. Cary, M. Whaling, Milwaukee; John Lawler, Prairie du Chien; R. S. Powell, River Falls; P. Q. Boyden, D. N. Campbell, Hudson; John Maloy, Lafayette. The Company intend to construct the road from Wabasha to Eau Claire, Wabasha to Menominee, and also to Chippewa Falls, and from Hudson to Lake Superior. The Directors have advanced a large sum to commence work at once.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 18.—A large and enthusiastic excursion party, consisting of delegations of prominent business men from this city, Keokuk, and Fort Madison, left this city early yesterday morning for Unionville, the county seat of Putnam County, Mo., where a grand reception and dinner were given them by the citizens of Unionville, in honor of the completion to that point of the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, a distance from this city of 130 miles.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, June 18.—J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a party of Eastern capitalists, passed through this city to-day on their way west. They came here over the Chicago & Northwestern Road, and left on the Union Pacific. Their route is regarded as significant.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—The stockholders' meeting of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, held at the Company's office in this city to-day, elected the following Board of Directors: William A. Booth, G. T. Bliss, J. A. Rusevelt, C. Langdon, New York; George H. Chapman, Indianapolis; T. A. Perkins, Boston; J. H. Bates and J. S. Kennedy, Cincinnati. The vacancy which occurred by the death of J. C. Butler, of the old Board, has not been filled. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors William T. Booth was chosen President. One hundred and nine thousand out of 110,000 shares of stock were represented.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 18.—The Des Moines & Ames Railroad is now a fixed fact. All the subsidies asked have been secured. Two corps are now on the line locating the road and securing the right of way.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets—Insurance Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 18.—There was a sudden and remarkable change in the monetary situation to-day. During the early hours money was easy and accessible at 3@4 per cent, but in the afternoon the demand became active, and for a time borrowers on call had to pay 7 per cent, with the closing business at 5@6 per cent. This activity is generally attributed to the current operations in gold. Prime discounts are quoted at 6 to 8 per cent.

STOCKS,

during the early part of the day, characterized by extreme dullness and narrow changes. Early in the second call a raid was made on the market, and for a little while a very active trade was done. The brokers had begun to be indifferent as to the course of affairs, and were lounging about or amusing themselves at play, when a dash was made at Pacific Mail, which had been hanging in the vicinity of 39⅛ for nearly an hour. This started business, and then a movement was made upon C., C. & I. C., Ohio, Union Pacific, and Western Union. The raid was of brief duration, however, but Pacific Mail, Western Union, New York Central, St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Wabash were forced down ¼ to 1¼ per cent. After 2 o'clock the market settled into a quiet condition again, though a recovery of ⅜ to ½ per cent from the lowest point ensued, while the final prices indicated a weak tone, and the lowest made. Union Pacific closed at a fall of 2 per cent as compared with the opening price. Several false rumors were circulated, which had an unfavorable effect for a while. Notice has been given that the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railway has consolidated with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Several leading capitalists of the Pacific coast are negotiating for the transfer of certain interest of Messrs. Hopkins & Huntington in the Central Pacific Railroad. There was an increased demand for Central and Union Pacific bonds to-day.

A meeting of the North Carolina special tax bondholders was held to-day to listen to the opinion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who thinks that the bonds are binding upon the State, and that the holders can enforce the collection of interest through the United States Court. He said that he would undertake and carry to a final decision the case of the bondholders for a fee in hand of $5,000, and an additional fee of $12,000 if the suits terminated successfully, either in the courts or by acceptable compromise. A resolution was adopted approving of the action of the Committee. It was also resolved that the bondholders present subscribe their pro rata share of the expenses, and that the bondholders not present be requested to send in their assent and subscriptions. Suits will be begun at as early a date as possible.

GOLD

was firmer and more active, with an advance from 115⅝ to 116. The upward movement is based on reports of a new pool, as well as further failures in Vienna. The latest report is that Dracowitz & Co., an old banking house, had failed, with liabilities of 11,000,000 florins. Reports from London are to the effect that the Bank of England had gained £100,000 during the day, making over £1,500,000 for two days.

The shipments to-day embrace $620,000 in silver bars, and $30,000 in silver coin. Exchange is so dull that there is now no probability of any export of gold this week. The indications are that the bank rate will be lowered for money in London to 5½ per cent.

BONDS.

Governments were without feature. The offerings of bonds to the Treasury to-day amounted to only $991,500, at prices ranging from 115.40 to 115.86. The bonds accepted were paid for in National Bank notes, which are so much of a drug on the market that they are ½ per cent discount.

PRODUCE.

Flour met with rather more inquiry, but at very irregular prices, and all grades favor the buyer, especially medium spring and winter wheat brands. Spring extras are plenty, and fancy brands are offered more freely and very heavy. Holders would have to make further concessions to sell freely. Sales, 11,000 brls; receipts, 9,891 brls. Wheat opened firm, but closed easier. The market ruled very quiet, owing to the absence of freight-room. This very effectually retards business. Few export orders can be filled, and millers are holding off, owing to the decline in flour. Winter was stronger but tame. Sales, 36,000 bu; receipts, 98,405 bu.

Pork was lower, there being a decline of 12c per brl. The sales, cash and regular, were about 100 brls at $16.87½ for new mess. For future delivery, 250 brls for July sold at $16.87½. In cut meats a moderate business was done, and prices were generally firm, with sales of 500 pkgs of shoulders at 8¼c; 1,200 pcs fresh meat at 12c for hams, 8⅝c for bellies, and 7½c for shoulders. Receipts, 1,260 pkgs. Bacon was very quiet, and prices nominal. Long clear is quoted at 8⅞@8⅝c, with a rumored sale of 50 bxs at 8⅝c. Short clear, 8⅞@8⅝c. Lard was in moderate demand, and about steady for early delivery. June is quoted at 8 15-16c for Western. Of city, about 80 tcs sold at 8⅝c. For future delivery, 250 tcs new, to arrive in July, sold at 8¾c; 250 tcs were contracted for September at 9 7-16c; 250 tcs do July, 9 1-16c. Receipts, 624 pkgs.

THE UNDERWRITERS.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The fire underwriters to-day appointed a committee to confer with the authorities of Boston in relation to an increased water-supply and improved water-apparatus for that city, and referred to the Executive Committee the subject of peril to underwriters in At-

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Shah of Persia in London Yesterday.

Financial Troubles in Vienna—Failure of a Large Banking-House.

The Russo-Khivan War—Defeat of the Asiatics in Two Battles.

Mild Punishment of the Author of the Northfleet Disaster.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 18.—At a meeting of building operatives last evening, it was resolved to adhere to the demand for an advance of half a penny an hour, and if the master builders refuse the increase asked, then to strike.

MacDonnell and the other bank forgers were brought before the Mayor to-day. The Attorney for the Crown took occasion to make a suitable acknowledgment of the services of Schenck, the American Minister, and of the authorities at New York, in securing the extradition of MacDonnell, and thus forwarding the ends of justice. All papers in the case not having come to hand the case was again adjourned.

The Shah of Persia crossed the Channel to-day in the royal yacht, accompanied by a fleet of iron-clads, and arrived at Dover at 2:30 p. m. The city was gaily decorated and crowded with visitors, and the shipping in the harbor was covered with flags and streamers. As the royal visitor landed salutes were fired from the fleet and shore. He was received by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur. The Mayor and Corporation of Dover then presented an address, to which the Shah replied by thanking them for his kind reception on entering Her Majesty's dominions. It was a reception, he said, which made him feel that he was among friends. The Shah and suite, accompanied by the Royal Princes, then took a special train for London. They arrived at Charing Cross Station at 5 o'clock. The building was decorated with flags and flowers, and the platform covered with crimson cloth. A heavy rain prevailed, but immense crowds surrounded the place and filled the adjacent streets. On alighting from the cars, the Shah was met by the Prince of Wales, Prince Teck, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, who cordially welcomed him to England. The entire party then entered carriages, and drove slowly to Marlborough House. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, which somewhat marred the splendor of the spectacle, the streets, windows, and housetops along the line of procession were filled with people, who kept up a most enthusiastic cheering. The Shah dined at Marlborough House to-night with the Prince of Wales.

KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—Dispatches from Kungrad report that the Orenberg division and column which started from Mangyshlak, on the Eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, effected a junction on the 20th of May before Khojaili. Here the Khivans made a stand, and next day the combined Russian forces attacked and carried the place by storm. The enemy fled southwards, closely pursued until they reached the Fortress of Mangit, where, receiving reinforcements, they made preparations for another attempt to check the progress of the Russians. The latter having come up in sufficient force by the 1st of June, another battle took place, this time of a more desperate character. The Khivans were again defeated. The fortress was captured, and the remains of their army fell back towards the capital. At last accounts the Russian commander was pushing on in the same direction.

Intelligence has also been received that Gen. Kauffmann, commanding the eastern column from Tashkend, has crossed the Amu-Daria River at a point only 25 miles from Khiva.

AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The German mail brings some particulars of the recent failures at Vienna. The well-known banking-house of Brandies & Werkersheim suspended in the early part of June, with liabilities of 6,000,000 florins. The cause of this failure was the liberal advances to Turkish, Egyptian, and other railways in process of construction. The firm offered to pay 50 per cent cash, which was not accepted, and its creditors consented to a delay of twenty days for another offer. The defalcation of 500,000 florins in the Credit Anstalt of Vienna caused a temporary depression on the Bourse. The Vienna bankers reported failed yesterday were Messrs. Draskovits & Co., whose liabilities are placed at 10,000,000 florins. The assets are not stated. It is believed they have no business connections in America. These statements rest on alleged private cable dispatches, and may be the reiteration of a failure which occurred some time ago.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 18.—In the Cortes to-day the Minister of Finance presented a bill granting the Government special powers for the collection of taxes, and providing for economical reforms in all departments of the administration.

The draft of the diplomatic note announcing to foreign powers the establishment of a Federal Republic was read at the Council of Ministers to-day by Senor Muro.

The Cure of Santa Cruz burned the railroad depot with 300 passenger and freight cars at Bassaina.

CADIZ, June 18.—The Admiralty Court of Cadiz has completed its investigation of the sinking of the emigrant ship Northfleet by the Spanish steamer Murillo. A verdict was rendered severely censuring the Captain of the Murillo, and suspending his certificate for nine months.

PALESTINE.

LONDON, June 18.—Correspondence from Jerusalem states that the geological plats, just completed by the Oriental Topographical Corps, now engaged in making surveys and sketches of Bible Lands, shows that the exposed and skull-shaped line of the upper strata of the hill outside of Damascus gate, and near the north wall of Jerusalem, is strongly suggestive of Golgotha, the place of skulls. This supports the theory of this hill being Calvary. The Oriental Topographical Corps have arranged, by means of telegraph from Jappa to Jerusalem, for the accurate barometric notification of altitudes on the coast between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, June 18.—The floor and galleries of the Assembly were crowded to-day in anticipation of an exciting debate over the case of M. Rane, Deputy from Lyons. The report of the Special Committee, recommending that authority be granted for his prosecution, was read, but the debate thereon was postponed until to-morrow.

GERMANY.

DARMSTADT, June 18.—The Emperor Alexander of Russia has arrived here to attend the festivities of the anniversary of the Grand Duke's accession, which are now in progress.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., June 18.—Two men entered the office of Forbes & Lownsbrough, bankers and brokers here, this morning. Lownsbrough, who was alone in the office, turned to his desk to make an entry, when he was struck over the head with a loaded cane, and a dangerous wound inflicted. The men tried to rob the office, but Lownsbrough shouted "Murder!" and the villains escaped without securing plunder.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 18.—Her Majesty's ship Doris, from Nassau, N. P., arrived this morning. She has six cases of yellow fever on board. One of the patients died on the voyage, and was buried at sea.

It is believed that the fire in the Drummond colliery has been extinguished, and that work will be resumed shortly.

The Gordon Tragedy.

BELFAST, June 18.—The Coroner's inquest on the Gordon tragedy will be resumed on Saturday. It was intended to have the sus-

pected murderer present, but the popular indignation against him is so great that his removal from jail is regarded unsafe. The little boy who was wounded is recovering, and says his Uncle John struck him on the head with an axe. This evidence, although regarded as conclusive of the fact, is not admissible from his tender years. A pair of socks and a woman's switch, both saturated with blood, have been found in the prisoner's room. The funeral of the victims took place to-day in presence of fully five thousand people. Nearly one thousand carriages were in the procession. The prisoner maintained an indifferent demeanor, which has marked his conduct since his arrest.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, June 18—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.47	69	N. W., fresh	Fair.
Buffalo	29.65	70	S. W., fresh.	Clear.
Cairo	29.84	77	S., light	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.91	71	Calm.	Fair.
Chicago	29.76	77	S. W., fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.83	77	S., fresh.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.73	77	S. W., fresh.	Fair.
Davenport	29.69	79	S. W., light.	Clear.
Denver	29.89	75	S., gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.68	72	W., gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	29.20	79	S. W., fresh	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.71	68	S., gentle.	Fair.
Fort Gary	29.27	67	S. W., gentle.	Fair.
Keokuk	29.68	79	S., fresh	Clear.
La Crosse	29.62	80	S., fresh.	Fair.
Marquette	29.[illegible]	62	S., gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.64	78	S., fresh.	Clear.
Omaha	29.65	79	S., fresh.	Fair.
Pembina	29.38	67	S. W., gentl	Fa
St. Paul	29.41	79	S., brisk.	Fair.
Toledo	29.70	77	W., fresh.	Clear.
Yankton	......	...	......	......

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—For New England, on Thursday, gentle to fresh and occasionally brisk southerly to westerly winds and increasing cloudiness are probable. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, fresh to brisk southerly and westerly winds and increasing cloudiness, with very probably rain areas over the latter during Thursday. For the Upper Lake region, fresh to very brisk winds, veering to southwesterly and northwesterly, generally cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas. For the Northwest, fresh and brisk winds, veering to westerly and northwesterly, partly cloudy weather, and occasionally areas of light rain. For South Atlantic States light to fresh southerly and westerly winds, with clear and partly cloudy weather. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi and northward to the Ohio Valley and Missouri, gentle and fresh southerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain areas on Thursday.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty four hours ending 3 p. m., June 18, 1873:

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	27 ft. 11 in.	......	......
Cincinnati	8 ft. 2 in.	6 in.	......
Davenport	12 ft. 10 in.	......	3 ft.
Fort Benton	8 ft. 1 in.	2 in.	......
Fort Sully	.. ft. .. in.	......	......
Keokuk	12 ft. 4 in.	2 in.	......
Leavenworth	.. ft. 2 in.	......	......
Louisville	5 ft. 2 in.	......	1 in.
Marietta	3 ft. 7 in.	......	......
Memphis	22 ft. 7 in.	5 in.	......
Nashville	10 ft. 6 in.	1 ft. 2 in.	......
*New Orleans	2 ft. 5 in.	......	1 in.
Omaha	14 ft. .. in.	7 in.	......
Pittsburgh	3 ft. 5 in.	10 in.	......
Shreveport	27 ft. 6 in.	2 in.	......
St. Louis	24 ft. 4 in.	......	......
St. Paul	12 ft. 11 in.	......	11 in.
Vicksburg	36 ft. 6 in.	......	5 in.
Yankton	.. ft. .. in.	......	......

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,

Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

MADISON.

Temperance Movement Among the Catholics — Commencement Lectures.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, June 18.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Wisconsin, embracing about a score of societies whose membership is mainly Catholic Irishmen, is holding its Annual Convention here to-day. At the opening of the Convention a splendid banner was presented to the St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society, of this city. Then the delegates all attended high mass, in which several priests assisted. Father Vahey delivered an eloquent temperance sermon. Then came a fine procession through the city with the green flag of Erin, society banners, and Stars and Stripes commingled. This was followed by short and pithy temperance speeches, mainly from priests present, of which there are to be more to-night.

In many localities in this State the movement is very strong among Catholic Irish.

The Rev. Mr. Jameson gave an eloquent discourse to the University Literary Societies, last evening, on the typical man, who he said needed Boston thought, Chicago energy, and California breadth; must have the culture of the East, push and energy of the West, and tallness and breadth of the far West. His characteristics would be freedom, preparation for life-work, promptness, and patience.

Mr. Ryan's address of last evening was highly complimented at a meeting of the Bar and University law classes, and is to be published.

The *State Journal* (Republican) warmly indorses the Beauregard Louisiana resolutions as the dawn of an era of peace, good will, and prosperity.

UTAH.

The Dilemma of the Government—Legislation Needed.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Department of Justice attributes the unhappy condition of affairs in Utah, so far as the non-enforcement of the criminal laws is concerned, to the neglect of Congress to provide a remedy for the difficulties alluded to in the President's special message toward the close of the session, and in which he earnestly asked for legislation to prevent a conflict of authority, if no worse consequences. The President afterward went to the Capitol and personally urged legislation, as did also Attorney General Williams, but without success. Although juries cannot be procured in criminal cases, they can be obtained in civil cases by consent of parties. There seems to be no prospect of relief from the present dilemma except by action of Congress.

A Wanderer Heard From.

NEW YORK, June 18.—J. E. Van Daren, son of the Rev. L. H. Van Daren, of Boonton, N. J., who has been missing some eight months, has turned up. A letter has been received from him, dated at Rotterdam, Holland, in which he says that he left his home in Brooklyn for a day's gunning. While ducking near Fir Island his boat capsized, and his companion was drowned. Clinging to the bottom of the upturned boat, he drifted out to sea, and on the following morning when almost exhausted he was picked up by a Swedish bark bound for Buenos Ayres, S. A. When fifty-four days out, the Swede boarded a British bark bound from the Pacific for Rottendam, and, all consenting, young Van Daren was transferred and carried to Rottendam, from which place he proposed to sail immediately to meet his wife and children in Brooklyn, who have mourned for him as dead for several months.

Northern Pacific Surveying Party Attacked.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 18.—A special dispatch from Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, reports that the Northern Pacific surveying party, which left Abraham Lincoln yesterday morning, when about two miles out from the latter place, was attacked by about 150 Sioux Indians. The Indians were met by two companies of infantry and a detachment of cavalry, and four Sioux were killed. The escort accompanying the party number 200 armed men, and no serious trouble is anticipated. After the skirmish, the survey was resumed.

A Crippled Insurance Company.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—The recent examination of the condition of the Northern Missouri Insurance Company, at Macon, Mo., disclosed the fact that the capital of the Company is impaired over 60 per cent. The State Superintendent of Insurance has given the Company sixty days from June 2 to make the impairment good.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

How It Is Jeopardized by a Lack of Cleanliness.

Horrible Condition of Portions of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards.

The Streets, Gutters, and Lots Reeking with Filth.

Slimy Cess-Pools and Decomposing Vegetable Heaps Poisoning Our People.

Timely Advice on the Subject of Cleanliness from a Physician.

CHAPTER II.

That the unprecedented increase in the death-rate of this city in 1872 over that of previous years is to be attributed in a great measure to the deficient and insufficient drainage, and the filthy and neglected condition of our streets, there can be no longer any doubt. It was shown in yesterday's TRIBUNE that in Wards where the streets were sewered, and thereby rendered comparatively clean, the death-rate was small, while in districts where there were no sewers, and the streets filthy and neglected, the death-rate was large.

If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, and no energetic measures immediately taken by the proper authorities to make the sewerage and the streets of the city what they should be, the death-rate for 1873, even if we escape an epidemic, will still be greater than that of last year.

Dr. H. A. Johnson, for many years a member of the Board of Health, and a man of large experience in sanitary matters, was interviewed by a TRIBUNE reporter for the purpose of ascertaining his opinion as to who was most responsible for the terribly filthy condition of our streets, and what remedy had to be applied to change this state of affairs. His reply was as follows: "The drainage of the city, and the cleaning of the streets and gutters, is under the charge of the Board of Public Works. The gutters in many parts of the city are excavated below the openings into the catchbasins of the sewers, and consequently there is left a pool of stagnant water. It is a matter of much importance that this should be immediately remedied. Where there are no sewers, the drainage must of necessity be very imperfect, the soil becomes impregnated with organic matter, ever ready, with an increase of temperature, to produce disease and death. Each family, then, should endeavor to prevent the accumulation of filth of all kinds; should have garbage ready for the scavenger by the time specified in the notice that is left at every house in the city; should remove manure from stables, vaults, or boxes daily, or as often as necessary to prevent offense; cellars, out-houses, and rear yards should not only be made clean, but disinfectants should be used wherever there are offensive odors. The Board of Health should be notified of any neglect of their duties. If the scavenger does not pass through the streets, or collect the garbage, it is of the utmost importance that the fact should immediately be made known to the Health Officer. The Board of Public Works should be held strictly responsible for the cleaning of the streets, gutters, and alleys, and for the drainage of the city, both in the sewered and unsewered parts. There are rumors of cholera in New Orleans, and there is reason to fear that we shall have much sickness during the coming season, even if we do not have a visitation of this fearful scourge."

The surest method of finding the dirtiest and most pestilential spots and streets, is to go to those streets showing the largest mortality.

The district lying between the river and Halsted, and Harrison and Twenty-second streets, is undoubtedly the most densely populated in the city, and in it the dirtiest streets in Chicago, not excepting Bridgeport, can be found.

The Ninth Ward, for example, which runs partly through this district, and is bounded on the north by Van Buren street, west by Aberdeen street, east by the river, and south by Twelfth street, allows only 76 square yards of room to each inhabitant. This densely-populated district has but few sewers, although there is more need of them than in any other part of the city, the ground being low and the soil clayey; besides, this part of the city is nearest to the centre of the sewerage system.

The want of sewers is greatly felt in the district lying between the river and Canal street, which has none at all. All the sewers running east empty into the Canal street sewer, instead of running through to the river. It may, therefore, be surmised what a pest-breeding spot this district, which lies in the heart of the city, must be.

On Mather street, only a few paces from Canal, there is a large cess-pool of putrid liquid of the color of molasses. It is thick, black, and slimy, and seething, foaming, and boiling, as if a terrible commotion was going on underneath, forcing up its noxious gasses, scattering stench on every side. Leaving this sickening spot, and going along the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad track, a pest-spot is reached in front of Soper, Brainerd & Co.'s manufactory, in the shape of a large sunken lot, filled with rotten manure, creating a smell that is anything but agreeable. The attention of the aforesaid manufacturers being directed to this nuisance by the Sanitary Policeman accompanying THE TRIBUNE reporter on his expedition, they promised to cover the place up with earth. Passing on a little further, DeKoven street is reached. On both sides of the street, from Canal to the railroad track, the gutters are filled with a green, thick, and slimy compound of decomposed vegetables, the smell of which is very obnoxious. A heap of rotten potatoes, nearly in the centre of the street, and opposite the alley, was placed there by a considerate grocer, to add to the agreeableness of the odor and improve the picturesqueness of the place. Crossing Canal street, Bunker street is reached. There is a very narrow street, lined on each side with dilapidated buildings, each of which is inhabited by several families. Near Canal street this street is almost under water, and the gases arising therefrom are undoubtedly responsible for the many deaths occurring in the neighborhood, especially among children under 5 years of age. The street improves somewhat on coming nearer to Halsted. On Twelfth street, near Desplaines, a lot is entirely under water, owing to a broken hydrant, which has remained in that condition for the last three months. It is already covered with a green vegetation, and if allowed to remain there a little longer will begin to scatter disease and death. Porquer street, running from Halsted to Blue Island avenue, is equally as bad as Bunker street. Hills of manure are relieved by valleys of slops, lined on either side with deep ditches, full of a thick and inky substance which has no exit because it cannot reach the catch-basins of the sewers, the ditches being obstructed every few steps by heaps of rubbish. Ewing is another very narrow and densely populated street. The ditches on both sides of this street are filled with a green and nauseous substance, in which are being stewed all possible abominations, and the odors arising from it are not very pleasant. But the paved and sewered streets in this ward are also in a very dilapidated and unhealthy condition. Canal is full of holes, and pools of stagnant water fill the gutters on each side of the street. Halsted street is the same, and Polk street is still worse. This latter thoroughfare is frequently obstructed by heaps of garbage, an excellent specimen of which can be seen in front of No. 334.

The Eighth Ward, which is also very densely populated along the river, is still worse than the Ninth. At the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, a large cess-pool may be observed, the stagnant water of which is several feet deep, and reaches far under the sidewalks and houses. This pool is not only dangerous to life on account of its noxious exhalations, but also that on a dark night any one passing along those busy thoroughfares may fall into it and be drowned, no barriers being there to prevent such calamity. Passing down Blue Island avenue, Maxwell street is reached, which runs from Blue Island avenue to Halsted street. Before exhibiting this street to public gaze, let the reader pull out his "Jockey Club" and hold it to his nose. This street may be singled out of a thousand by the peculiar, intense stench that arises from the pools of thick and inky compound which, in many places, is several feet deep, and occasionally expands to the width of a small lake. Almost at every step a dead dog, cat, or rat may be seen. These usually sagacious animals had mistaken this for a respectable street, because it is very broad, and tried to pass through, but with their lives had to pay for their recklessness and foolhardiness. The poor creatures undoubtedly died of asphyxia. How a human being can live there without sharing the same fate is a mystery.

Kramer street is one of the narrowest and most densely-populated streets in the city, runs east to west from Jefferson to Halsted street, and during the entire length is covered with decayed fruit, dead rats, torn shirts, bits of bread, dirty paper-collars, green peas, egg-shells, old boots, potato peels, stovepipe hats, and many other articles too numerous to mention. That the odors arising from this conglomeration of filth do not smell like cologne need hardly be mentioned, nor do they benefit the health of that vicinity in the least.

Wilson and Liberty streets run parallel with Kramer, are only a little wider than alleys, and as densely populated as any streets in the city. In filthiness these two streets successfully compete with any yet mentioned, especially Liberty, which in rainy weather is entirely impassable. All through this street is a stench which cannot be described; it sickens and nauseates in an instant the passer-by.

Another street of this sort is Barber. It runs parallel with those mentioned before. Through this street, or alley, a sewer has been laid through the influence of Long John and John Gunzenhauser, who own considerable property there. Yet the condition of this street is as bad as that of its unsewered neighbors, because the houses are not connected with the sewer in the street. Long John's property can readily be pointed out, because it is covered with the most unsightly shanties, which are erected in the midst of pestilence-breeding streams of inky liquid. The tenants cannot afford to make connections with the sewer, because most of the leases are made for one year only, and such improvement would cost more than all their earthly possessions are worth, and Mr. Wentworth refuses to make the connections because it would cost him a few dollars.

In front of Fuerman's lager-beer saloon, No. 579 Jefferson street, is quite a small-sized lake, the liquid in which, judging by its color, must be lager-beer that has been spilled by the careless occupant of the premises.

Another street in this neighborhood which deserves especial mention is Meagher, which fronts the Burlington Railroad, the ditch of which is full of a dark-green, slimy, bubbling substance, the stench of which must be very unpleasant to the many strangers entering our city for the first time on that line of road, and impress them very unfavorably with the greatness, prosperity, and healthfulness of this the glorious metropolis of the West.

The Seventh Ward is still worse than the Eighth and Ninth. It begins at Sixteenth street and runs south as far as Twenty-second street, and, like the other wards, the district between Halsted and Canal streets is the most thickly populated and the dirtiest. Entering the ward at Sixteenth and Halsted streets, a smell greets one's nose which would suggest the proximity of "Brighton Artillery," with loaded caissons, but as none of these odorous artillerymen can be seen near or far, one wonders where the infernal stink comes from. The curiosity is soon dispelled. It comes from Burlington street, which at this point is only two blocks in extent, and a mercy it is that it is no longer. Were there no other filthy streets, no other pest-holes, no stink-factories, or rendering-houses in this city, the odors, gases, and stenches that daily arise from this pest-hole would be sufficient to carry disease and death into every house in this city—to engender cholera, small-pox, or any other pest that can be thought of. New Yorkers are bragging and writing about their dirty streets,—about their Five Points. Let them come to Chicago and look at this spot, and then hold their peace forever. This entire street is lined with miserable wooden rookeries, each occupied by five or six families. The deep gutters are filled to overflowing with a black, putrid, liquid-matter, in which dead rats and cats sleep peacefully side by side, as if they never had been enemies before. Those living in this street do not seem to recognize their condition, but they are, nevertheless, subject to the influence of the miasma everywhere around them, as is testified by the numerous yellow cards indicating small-pox, that decorate many of the houses in this street, and the many deaths occurring in this neighborhood. Cholera, which here finds a hot-bed, and sufficient food for its increase, may soon leave its limits and make an impartial onslaught upon those who tolerate and promote such abominations. Once freed from its shackles, cholera, or any other epidemic, will stride triumphantly forward, invade palaces and hovels, and mark its entire route with death and desolation, which might have been prevented had everyone done his duty.

Leaving this place, and going farther east, another street of the same description will be found. This is Strong street. It extends from Sixteenth to Twenty-second street. Between Sixteenth street and Canalport avenue the street is not quite in such bad condition as Burlington, but, crossing Canalport avenue, one's steps are arrested by a deep morass of filth which reaches across the entire street, and covers over an acre of ground. The odor rising from this veritable dead sea poisons the air already deadly with the essence of decomposition. No human being could breathe it for an hour, and live to narrate his experiences. No vegetation is possible around the slimy pool of putrefaction. Not being able to cross this cesspool without a steamer, one has to retrace his steps and seek more congenial quarters.

Canalport avenue has a sewer, is paved, and is in a tolerably good condition, but some of the lots fronting it are in an unclean state. Lots 44, 46, 48, and 50 on this street, belonging to D. Fortune, brewer, are entirely covered with a green, filthy water several feet deep, as is also another lot nearly opposite. Under the sidewalks pools of fluid extract of stable manure send their flavors up to heaven, and the alleys along this avenue reek with filth and manure.

Passing a little further west, Halsted street is again reached, and going north on that street one comes to the Lumberman's Omnibus stables, opposite Eighteenth street. The stench arising from this stable, which is a rickety structure, and a disgrace to the neighborhood, is as intense as that produced from the filthiest rendering houses at Bridgeport. The stable is filthy inside and outside. Under the sidewalk the sick horses of the Company are kept, and, judging by appearances, nearly all their horses are sick, and are left standing several inches in pools of manure extract. Next to the stable is a large, deep lot, several feet lower than the foundation of the rickety structure, into which drains the mass of corruption, soluble and insoluble, from the stable. An immense heap of manure alongside the stable adds immensely to this sum of sweltering rottenness. The neighbors, seeing a good-looking man, with a stove-pipe hat on his head and a cane under his arm, standing in front of the stable taking notes, mistook the reporter of THE TRIBUNE for an officer of the Health Department. At once he was surrounded by a large and excited crowd, and the following choice and emphatic expressions greeted his ear:

"Why in thunder don't you take notice of this pest-hole? Any amount of complaints have been made to your department, and ever so many Health Officers have been here and looked at it, but nothing has yet, nor ever will be, done to it. What do you care if we all die of cholera?"

"If that shtinking loch will shtay a leedle longer we will get der collera und der shmall-pox. Mein Gott! how das shtinks und Kein lager-beer on Sundays. To hell mid your demberance. Kein Mensch can shtand such laws."

"To the divil wid ye; if this dirty hole belonged to a poor Irishman, ye'd go for him in a minnitt, but these fellers are too rich for ye. That's what's the matter."

The reporter at length succeeded in explaining his mission to the excited crowd, and assured them that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE would leave no stone unturned until it had secured them their rights. The large crowd sighed a sigh of relief at hearing this, and an exclamation of "Bully for THE TRIBUNE" escaped their lips, knowing that their case was now in good hands, and would be promptly attended to.

But not only the streets and places mentioned are filthier in this district, but nearly all the streets between Canal and Halsted, and Harrison and Twenty-second streets, need immediate attention to prevent a calamity which may yet be averted.

TIMELY ADVICE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read your able and well-timed article in THE TRIBUNE of this date, respecting sewerage and the health of the city generally. This is a very important subject at this time, and if good results from your article in the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, generations to come, as well as the present one, will rise up and bless you.

The first great thing, as you have said, is, we want more sewers. One of the greatest curses and sources of danger is the stagnant and poisoned water standing for months in the ditches, which never can run into the catch-basin, because the ditch is lower than the basin. Remove this danger, and we will have made a vast improvement.

Another vital point during the heat of summer is more close attention to the removal and proper care of the garbage and decomposed matter around dwellings, butcher-shops, groceries, etc.

The fault is not all with the scavengers, by a long ways. The people are at fault. They throw this material in alleys and in back yards, and put their own lives in jeopardy as well as their neighbors.

More attention should be given to water-closets. Let them be kept clean, and a pound of chlorate of lime put in the vaults, which will cost just 10 cents.

Let every citizen who has a trough or ditch under his house running to the street see that it is not stopped up and overflowing under the house.

Clean the back yards and alleys, and make the home a place fit for mankind to dwell in.

As you have well said, we must all get to work and do our part, as individuals, and do it at once; if we do not we will have endless trouble before this season ends.

Let every good citizen stand by the Health Officers, and help them to prosecute such as are unwilling to observe the laws of health. Respectfully, HENRY VAN BUREN, M. D.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1873.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Is it not time that our city authorities should take some decided action in regard to sanitary measures? Our city is, in many places, in a filthy condition. Our worthy Mayor is, I know, overtasked with the duties of his office; still, would it not be better to give more time and consideration to sanitary matters, even to the neglect of what may be considered necessary city improvements? I could call your attention to many places I have seen which require the scavenger's cart,—many places reeking with decaying matter. You doubtless remember the rage of cholera in the early part of October, 1866. It lasted but a few days, it is true; but in those few days it swept away hundreds. What was the condition of our streets and alleys at that time? The most filthy that I have ever known, and I have been a resident of Chicago since 1853. Should we not seriously consider the importance of guarding against possible danger from a similar cause? C. S. M.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1873.

LITERATURE.

The Bonapartes.

The second volume of Lanfrey's "Napoleon the First" has just been published by MacMillan & Co. The death of Napoleon III has given new interest to the wonderful history of his family. Time seems but to give new interest to all that relates to the great Emperor who founded the family. The first volume of Mr. Lanfrey's work appeared a year or two ago, and produced a profound interest. The second volume comprises that portion of the history of Napoleon from the first steps toward monarchy, in 1800, to the battle of Jena and the decree of Berlin, in 1806. This period, though brief in the number of years, is thronged with events. It tells the story of the establishment of the Empire, and closes with the victorious Emperor sitting in the conquered capital of Prussia, dictating to the vassal kingdom of his domain. This history of the Emperor, when complete, will take a high place in historical literature.

Another contribution to popular knowledge of the Bonapartes is made by E. Edwards, in his "History of the Bonaparte-Family," published by Sheldon & Co. It gives a collection of incidents in the lives of the various personages who have borne the name of the great Corsican, and is pleasant to read, but hardly worthy the title of "History."

The Bonaparte-Patterson marriage, which gave America a royal family, is the subject of a readable volume from the hands of W. T. R. Saffell, of Philadelphia. He describes this famous alliance, and publishes a good deal of secret correspondence, which forms part of its annals, and has never before been given to the public, and makes an interesting recital of the facts of this romance in real life.

(Chicago, Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

The "Living Age."

Littell's Living Age for the weeks ending June 7 and 14, has the following valuable and interesting contents: Maury on Sleep and Dreams, *Edinburgh Review*; Niagara, by Prof. Tyndall, *Macmillan's Magazine*; Notes on Ghosts and Goblins, *Cornhill Magazine*; The Physical Effects of Forest upon Atmosphere and Soil, *Academy*; Two Acts of Self-Devotion, *Blackwood's Magazine*; Lecture on Mr. Darwin's Philosophy of Language, by Prof. Max Muller, *Fraser's Magazine*; Malingering, *Chambers' Journal*; Godchildren, *Pall Mall Gazette*; The Literary Sin of Singularity, *Spectator*; with installments of "The Parisians," by Bulwer (Lord Lytton); "Innocent," by Mrs. Oliphant; "The Prescott's of Pamphillon," by the author of "Dorothy Fox," and "The Two Brothers," by the distinguished French novelists, MM. Erckmann-Chatrian.

Acknowledgment.

We have received from R. D. Russell, 148 State street, advance copies of *Our Young Folks*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Magazine*, and the *Popular Science Monthly* for July.

RAILROAD CONVENTION AT FORT SMITH, ARK.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 12, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We write you to call attention to the Railroad Convention to be held at this place on the 4th prox., for the purpose of securing a north and south road through the western border counties. We have, of course, no choice as to whether it is in the interest of Chicago or St. Louis, and would aid for one as readily as for the other. We believe such a road can be built, and we believe your business-men are interested in having it built, as a portion of a direct Texas and Gulf line. Chicago now has a road as far as Jefferson City, Mo., tapping the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road at Jacksonville. The road is graded and tied ninety miles south of Jefferson City, and it has been determined to build it to Neosho, Mo., 120 miles north of this point. The railroad men all seem to be looking for a route through the Indian country, west of the Arkansas line. This we believe inimical to the interests of your business-men. A road through this part of the State, as a part of a direct Texas line, having direct communication with your city, would give it the trade of 175,000 people, who have settled in a country almost devoid of reliable transportation, and which population would double in three years with a railroad. It is for Chicago men to decide whether the trade of 350,000 people, who manufacture nothing, and buy everything, even to corn, bacon, and flour, is worth looking after. This trade would be lost to your city if the road passes through the Indian country on the way to Texas. We have written the President of your Board of Trade, urging him to send a competent person to investigate this matter, and see what interest, if any, Chicago has in it. The Convention will be largely attended by delegates from the western counties, fully prepared to talk of town and county aids; also, of private subscriptions in land and otherwise. They will also have with them statistics of the trade and resources of the several counties, and will bring with them specimens of iron, lead, marble, coal, slate, &c., found in their counties, with statements of the location, nature, and extent of the veins, banks, or ledges whence taken. It will afford a fine opportunity to study the country, which we hope will not be overlooked by the enterprising men of your city. We believe you will be serving the best interest of your city by calling the attention of your business men to this movement. Very respectfully, J. H. CLENDENING, Chairman, &c.

Geneva Lake.

From the Geneva Lake (Wis.) Herald, June 14.

Our Chicago and other visitors, as also several camping parties, have commenced the liveliness of the present season, and almost every train this week has added to the number. No question exists but what Geneva will have all the visitors she can possibly entertain, both in public and private houses. Last year many of the business-men of Chicago came on a fishing excursion, and this year they are all coming again, and will bring their friends with them.

The ciscoes have put in a light appearance so far, up to the time of going to press. On Thursday 2½ dozen were brought in by Charley Seymour, which readily found sale at $2.50. Best judges say Monday or Tuesday will be *the* day. Many parties from Chicago, Belvidere, Elgin, Harvard, Elkhorn, and other places are on hand to enjoy this luxury which no other people in all the world can enjoy.

THE COURTS.

Important Papers Missing from the Vaults of the United States Courts.

In Bankruptcy—The Judge Enforces a Recently Declared Rule.

A Troublesome Building Suit—North Side Planing Mill in Chancery.

Chancery Invoked, Fruitlessly, to Suppress a Pawnbroker's Sign.

Yesterday Wirt Dexter filed an affidavit in the United States Circuit Court, in the suit M. A. Howell, Jr., v. Hartford Fire Insurance Company, affirming that the papers in the cause, filed on the 15th April last, had disappeared. The following letter was also put in from M. A. Howell to Aaron Rule, for many years engineer and machinist of plaintiff:

OTTAWA, Ill., March 14, 1871.—DEAR SIR: I have heard something said about these insurance men wanting you to answer questions under oath. I don't think they want any such thing. If they could get you to say that this machinery was old, played out, and worthless, it would do, but they don't want any man's testimony that will say it was in good order and did the best of work, or that any of it was new. Now if they should bother you, go and answer their questions. There is no use to go into particulars, and where you are asked any questions that you might answer indifferently, when not *on oath*, you can say where it taxes your memory at all if *under oath*, thus, if it is about any machine, answer in this way: "I do not remember; it was sometime ago. I cannot say; or I am not *prepared* to say *from memory* what exact amount of new work or improvements was put on that machine. If it *was here before me I could answer*; I do know it was, when it was packed up, a first-class machine, and did the best of work; I was employed constantly at this work, and kept no account of every wheel, or pulley, or shaft put in these machines. I did my work as ordered by Mr. Howell and he was satisfied with the work, it was good." *This is the way to answer, and no law* can compel you to say any more, or can find any fault. We are building up the mill sixty feet longer than before—260 feet long now. We have got out the main gears to all the machines, and every one says they can't see any wear. I have got brass boxes, pulleys, split gears, four sizes of pipes from ½ to 2-inch, and many things to take in court. They have had pimps around looking for old worn-out gear, but cannot find any. Any question about quantity or exact amount of pipe, belting, or anything, say that you do not know; your business was to do the work laid out; not to keep the accounts; there was a large quantity of this or that, colors, stock, flock, etc.; don't know how much; Howell had everything in first-class order, and was ready to do a nice business. When a man answers questions this way, he knows what he is doing. What a man knew two years ago, and not since in the same business, he is very apt to forget, and memory cannot be trusted. The safest way is to say: "If it was here I could tell you," or "If I had continued in the business I might know more about it, or might remember better." But give me the benefit of what you can by your opinion or judgment. The fact is, when Lewis left, the machines worked poorly; were neglected. When we stopped they did the best of work in the country. I have the work, and it proves it. I have the gear and same wheels. They prove that there was no perceptible wear on them. Yours,

M. A. HOWELL, JR.

It is also related that among the lost testimony was that of Henry P. Brunker, now deceased, which is claimed to be important to defendants, as going to prove that plaintiff had conspired with others to wilfully burn the paper factory.

The affidavit went on to show in detail how the affiant has been engaged throughout this cause, which was brought to the United States Court from La Salle County Circuit Court; that the controversy grew out of a claim of plaintiff against 23 insurance companies, of which defendant was one, the aggregate amounting to $90,000, for insurance on his wall paper manufactory at Marseilles, La Salle County, which was destroyed by fire Oct. 8 1869. Defendant expected to prove by the evidence, when the cause came on for trial, that the amount insured was largely in excess of the value and that the fire was the result of incendiarism procured by the plaintiff. The missing testimony was taken in 1871. Among it was proof that part of the property, insured for $40,000, was worth only $15,000, and that the balance was in the same proportion. On the day that this testimony was filed in the United States Court, the plaintiff applied for and received a continuance. On Wednesday, the 11th inst., the plaintiff came to the office of Wirt Dexter and entered into conversation on general subjects, finally intimating that he had experienced some difficulty at the United States Courts about the testimony, and that matters in those Courts appeared to be somewhat confused. Thereupon the affiant sent Mr. Adams from his office to the Court to hunt up the facts, and he came back and reported that the papers could not be found. Then he went himself, and the news was confirmed. The evidence made up a large bundle, and was conspicuous. He believed it to have been stolen by some interested party.

William H. Bradley, Clerk of the Court, also filed an affidavit to the effect that Howell was frequently about the Court, coming to and fro, and that, after the papers were missed, he complained of being ill-used by Wirt Dexter, who had accused him of stealing them, and that they were many of them really in his interest. He also said that Mr. Boyle, counsel associated with Mr. Dexter, might have taken them, as he had stolen papers before.

H. K. Boyle's affidavit affirmed that he had never had the papers in his hand since they were filed and put safely away in the vault.

Sidney Smith, of counsel, gave a confirmatory affidavit as to the filing and missing of the papers.

E. A. Drummond, Clerk, also affirmed to the same effect.

The matter coming before the Court, Mr. Glover, United States District Attorney, for the defendants, applied for permission to file counter affidavits if a continuance was granted on the affidavits filed, which was allowed.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

F. Van Valvankenburg & Co., of New York, yesterday petitioned the Court for the adjudication of Guy Wilson, of Harvard, McHenry County, claiming as creditor on a note for $509.79. In this case the Court made the following order: "There being no sufficient evidence of actual insolvency, I do not deem it proper to enter a rule to show cause on this petition. I hold that suspension of payment for fourteen days on a single piece of paper does not alone show insolvency."

Goldstein & Mossler, of Taylorsville, Ill., yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Michael & Goldstein, of Chicago, claiming as creditors on an unpaid note of $4,405, and in addition, alleging preferential payments to various creditors, of which particulars are unkown. The usual rule to show cause and warrant of seizure were entered.

John T. Chumasero, Provisional Assignee in the estate of Edmund Shanahan et al., on making his report, yesterday, filed a rather unusual affidavit. He affirms that, in administering the estate, he has been occupied sixty days, and spent fully one-half of his time in the work; that the care and responsibility of the trust have been quite unusual, and he has been subject to, and received from, the debtors, West & Manning, publicly and privately, the most foul and unjust aspersions of his business character and integrity in the management of this estate, and has been put to a large amount of anxiety and trouble in respect of the same, much of which is well known to the Court. And he believes and freely submits to the Court that his compensation in the premises is worth the amount claimed on his account (60 days at $15 per day, or $900, and percentage $220).

The account submitted shows $12,615.98 received from April 5 to May 28, inclusive, and $1,433 expenses, which, with the above compensation, leaves a balance of receipts of $10,062.79.

TROUBLESOME BUILDING.

Henry Hellmann filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Joseph Beeker, John Schneider, John Bueth, Jacob Hepp, Joseph Schloenthaler, Anson A. Bigelow, William H. Bigelow, Charles H. Bigelow, Frank Stauber and Daniel Sullivan. Complainant relates his woes as follows: On the 21st of June, 1872, he entered into a contract with one Joseph Beeker, whereby Beeker agreed to erect for him the building, known as 490 Milwaukee avenue, for $6,075, three-fourths of said sum to be paid during the progress of the erection of said building, and the balance to be paid thirty days after the completion; that he is ignorant of the English language, and that defendant's, architect, Messmer, and Beeker drew up the agreement with the express intention of defrauding complainant, and inserted in it the contract price as $6,975, instead of $6,075, as was actually agreed upon; that not satisfied with their clearing $900 above the anticipated price Beeker scamped the work in an outrageous manner; that during the progress of the building complainant paid to Beeker $3,000, and to various persons, who had worked thereon, or had furnished material, $2,148.06, and to various mechanics who had obtained judgment against complainant the sum of $642.44, and $98.22 legal expenses; amounting in all to $5,883.72; and that afterwards a number of other people began suits against him. Under these circumstances complainant thinks that he is ill-treated, and prays that the defendants, consisting of Beeker and sundry other parties who have done work for Beeker without getting paid, and are looking to complainant for redress, may be brought to answer in Court of Equity, and that a writ of injunction issue against them restraining them from prosecuting further any and all suits commenced by them against complainant for the purpose of enforcing a lien upon complainant's premises.

THE NEW NORTH SIDE PLANING CO. CASE.

The case of Folson Elder v. the New North Side Planing Company came up before Judge Gray yesterday. Plaintiff brings the suit petitioning for the appointment of a Receiver to take account of the affairs of defendant, to hand all the profits to complainant and other members of the North Side Planing-Mill Company, and to declare the proprietors of the latter Company, proprietors of the former, and ascertain their exact interest thereon and to compel a settlement of the affairs of both companies, as far as they pecuniarily affect the petitioner and all other parties to the suit. Plaintiff states that the North Side Company was established for a term of years, now unexpired, with a capital of $50,000, on his share of which he received dividends at from 17 to 20 per cent. The Company's property was destroyed by fire on the 9th October, 1871; but, as there are no liabilities and $23,954 of assets, the stockholders decided to rebuild at a meeting held soon after the fire. The prospects of profitable business were at that time very bright. The minutes of their meeting disappeared shortly afterwards, and plaintiff charges the Secretary of the Company with having fraudulently disposed of them. Plaintiff alleges that a majority of the stockholders of the old concern, fraudulently trading on their knowledge of the business of the old concern, and usurping its good will, got up a new concern, the present defendant, and did the business which, properly speaking, belonged to the old one. Plaintiff insists that the act of part of the proprietors of the old concern in starting a new one was an act of unlawful collusion, wherefor he brings the present action.

INTERESTING LAND CASE.

The case of Botsford v. Wilson came up for trial before Judge Farwell yesterday. Mrs. Wilson, now dead, in her lifetime sold to the plaintiff, Botsford, certain property, giving a warranty deed for it. All parties supposed that she had a good title, which was denied under administrator's sale of a portion of the estate of one Charles O'Connor. After the application for sale was made, a posthumous child was born, which upset Botsford's title in part, and he now comes to get back the consideration money he paid for the land, out of the heirs of the now deceased Mrs. Wilson.

PAWNBROKER'S SIGNS.

T. Shirley yesterday moved, before Judge Williams, for the dissolution of the injunction, in the case of Marsh & Co. v. Niels P. Larsen, restraining defendant from exposing a pawnbroker's sign outside the building on the north-east corner of Monroe and Clark streets. The motion was sustained, plaintiff's bill was dismissed as wanting equity, and the triumphant pawnbroker will hang out his golden symbol as soon as possible.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

The case of James and Mary Ann Wright, charged with an assault to obtain a confession, was concluded yesterday. After the trial the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged, when the prisoners pleaded guilty to the second indictment, which was for threatening violence to extort a confession. They were fined $50 each and costs.

John Driscoll was tried on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from the boarding-house of Mrs. Carew, on South Halsted street. He was found guilty, and his term of imprisonment fixed at one year in the Penitentiary.

Samuel Gaskins pleaded guilty to the larceny of a coat. Sentence was suspended.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

Alfred Ordway files his bill in the Circuit Court against R. G. Goodwillie, asking for an injunction to restrain defendant from collecting any rent from the tenants in the dwelling-house No. 264 West Taylor street, or in any way intermeddling with said tenants. Complainant avers that he employed Goodwillie as his agent in the letting of said house and the collecting of the rent, but that Goodwillie hangs on to the rent with a grasp than only an appeal to law can loosen, and, in the hope of securing the ten months' rent still unpaid, he brings the present action.

Lonsing Bonnell, proprietor of the Newhall House, Milwaukee, writes in relation to the suit brought by Charles J. Wicker, of this city, against Charles D. Relyea, "of the Newhall House, Milwaukee," for the recovery of money left for safe-keeping, that Charles D. Relyea "never kept the Newhall House," and that no such person has any connection with that hotel.

Anthony Warner makes application in the Circuit Court for a writ of quo warranto against Mark Winemann, calling upon him to show cause why he holds the position and fulfills the duties of Vice-President of the United States Fire Proof Tabulated Plaster Casting Company.

The arguments in the case of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company v. the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company were closed yesterday before Judge Farwell, who took the matter under advisement.

Edward McGua files a præcipe, in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, against Ira B. Eddy; damages, $10,000.

Sarah Wirtle files a præcipe, in assumpsit, against the Continental Life Insurance Company, in the Superior Court; damages, $3,000.

In the County Court, Edwin C. Denislg was yesterday appointed guardian of Lucy Gray Crane et al., minors, under a bond of $1,000, to be approved. Stephen A. Race was appointed guardian of Stella J. Brown et al., minors, under a bond, to be approved of $200,000.

Frank B. Orr and Oswald Lockett file a petition in the Superior Court against Alfred H. Blake and Edward Morrison, for a mechanics' lien of $612.63 upon Nos. 113, 115, 117 East Madison street, and 131 and 133 South Clark street, commonly known as "Morrison Building."

Oliver E. Bryant begins an action of replevin in the Circuit Court against T. M. Bradley et al., for the recovery of the fixtures of a two-table billiard-room, bar, concert-room, scenery, and fixtures, also one horse and buggy, all the property of the establishment at No. 104 Milwaukee avenue.

Richard R. Griffith applies in the Circuit Court for a writ of attachment against Frederick W. Games, who, he alleges, owes him $708, and is about to fraudulently conceal his effects so as to hinder or delay his creditors.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

OTTAWA, June 18, 1873.—The following causes have been decided, and opinions are filed in this office, of this date. C. D. TRIMBLE, Clerk.

16—Tiernan v. Granger; R. and R.
64—Board of Trustees of Town 28, N. R. 2, E. 3d P. M., Woodford County, v. Davison; R. and R.
69—Cronk et al. v. Trumble; Aff. as to Weaver, and rev'd. and bill dis'd. as to Alice Cronk.
73—Wolf et al. v. Boettcher; Aff'd.
91—Gilbert v. Bone; R. and R.
112—Mamer v. Lussen; R. and R.
128—Burr v. Mueller et al.; Aff'd.
135—Dungan v. Hall; R. and R.
162—Board of Trade of City of Chicago v. Buckingham et al.; R. and R.
165—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company v. Melville; R. and R.
172—R., R. I. & St. Louis Railroad Company v. Schunick; affirmed.
207—Rue v. City of Chicago; affirmed.
230—Bell v. Gordon; R. and R.
232—Eisendrath v. Knauer et al.; R. and R.
248—Bradley v. Barbour, impleaded, &c.; R. and R.
274—Honeyman v. Jarvis, guardian, &c.; R. and R., with leave to plaintiff to plead over.
302—Jacobs v. Hayes; affirmed.
334—Edwards v. Hartt et al.; R. and R.
367—Allen v. Webb et al.; reversed and bill dismissed.
373—Doane et al. v. Dunham; R. and R.

ORDER TO REDOCKET.

It is ordered that the following cases be placed on the docket for the September term, 1873, for the purpose of reargument.

163—Town of Lake View v. Rosehill Cemetery.
205—John Stone v. Fairburg P. N. W. R. R. Co. et al.
12—Douglas Streeter v. The People, &c.
18—Ira Y. Munn et al. v. The People, &c.
642—J. Young Scammon v. Geo. W. Hill.
384—Security Insurance Co. v. Dewitt C. Farrell.

P. H. WALKER,
SIDNEY BREESE,
JOHN M. SCOTT,
W. K. MCALLISTER,
BENJAMIN R. SHELDON.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Clark W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, v. Daniel Webster; assumpsit, $10,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,400, 1—Appeals. 7,402—Anthony Warner v. Mary Wineman; application for quo warranto. 7,403—Richard R. Griffith v. Frederick W. Eaver; assumpsit, $708. 7,404—Withheld for service. 7,405—Oliver E. Bryant v. T. M. Bradley; replevin of billiard-room fixtures. 7,406 to 7,417—Restored cases. 7,418—Frank B. Orr et al. v. Alfred H. Blake and Edward Morrison; petition for mechanic's lien. 7,419—Hellman v. Beeker et al.; bill for injunction. 7,420—Appeal. 7,421—Edward McGua v. Ira B. Eddy; case, $10,000. 7,422—M. McNeill v. A. Gaylion; assumpsit, $590. 7,423—Alfred Ordway v. R. G. Goodwillie; bill for injunction.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,775—Sarah Wirtle v. Continental Life Insurance Company; assumpsit, $3,000. 43,776—Henry H. v. Hannah Morse; divorce on the ground of adultery. 43,777—Appeal. 43,778—Thomas B. Grant et al. v. M. R. Bailey; assumpsit, $200. 43,779—John Cavagan v. Richard Murphy; assumpsit, $300. 43,780—First National Bank of Chicago v. Rudolph Perl; assumpsit, $500. 43,781—Benjamin J. David et al. v. Peter A. Galnin; replevin of store fixtures at 346 State street. 43,782—Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago v. Milo H. Wagar; assumpsit, $700.

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

What a Maine Man Says About Them.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, June 13.

It seems that the Hon. John J. Perry had been asked to permit his name to be used as Republican candidate for Senator in Oxford County, and had about concluded to permit his name to be used, when the movements of certain interested politicians caused him to change his mind. He says:

"Independence of thought and action are of more value to me than the office of Senator, and I will have no personal connection with any political canvass that looks to a sacrifice of either."

And after stating that the old issues regarding slavery have passed away, he proceeds thus:

"The Republican party, at the time it was formed, was a political necessity. It was organized for a purpose, and most grandly has it thus far fulfilled its mission. But it can never in the future make slavery or divide it from any other political organization. Neither can the party hereafter be long used as an agency to gratify the ambition of wire-working politicians, nor be made a fort of 'mutual admiration society' for the benefit of political rings or political combinations.

"New issues, vital to the very existence of the American Republic, are now pressing themselves upon the attention of the people. They are now at our very doors, demanding recognition. The next great battle to be fought out at the polls will be between combinations of wealth, backed up by bloated, soulless corporations, and the rank and file of the people,—between honesty on the one side, and knavery and rascality, on the other.

"The Credit Mobilier development was only a small cropping out of an organized system of villainy which has existed in Congress for years. I venture to remark that there never has been a single railroad grant passed through Congress not tainted with Congressional knavery to a greater or less extent. Neither is the infamous 'Salary Grab'—which, from present appearances, will send to political graves every member who in any manner favored it, or even takes the stolen money—the grab at the contents of the National Treasury. The last few days of the session of every Congress for years, has always been spent in wholesale stealing from this same treasury by hitching on amendments to the general appropriation bills, and then engineering them through both branches—through the agency of 'Committees of Conference.' Millions of dollars are swindled out of the treasury in this kind of a way every year, by amendments, which, in the shape of bills, could never have passed either House under the ordinary rules of legislation. In the meantime, the people have been taxed with *tariffs* upon almost every article that we have to eat, drink, or use, with a paid corps of Internal Revenue Collectors at their heels, demanding more money to replenish a treasury thus depleted and made empty.

"These and similar 'grabs' must be stopped, or there is no virtue left in the American people. Again, railroad monopolies and telegraphic monopolies must be throttled by Congress, and such members sent there by the people as will represent *them*—and not the infamously corrupt lobby that hang round Washington, fattening on the life-blood of the people. The farmers of the West must be relieved from the mercenary grasp of Wall street gamblers and speculators, so that their corn to them will be worth something more than to be used for fuel; while the people of the East must be saved from millions of taxation, annually assessed on the bread they eat, by thieves, speculators, and corporation swindlers.

"I repeat, these of necessity are to be made political issues to be settled at the polls. Whichever party takes the side of the people will fight to conquer. If neither of existing parties array themselves with the masses upon these issues, a new party will come up, take the field, and clear the track from everything in its way.

"Hereafter economy in the affairs of Government must be practised as well as preached. Hereafter *honesty* must be one of the principal tests applied to our public servants. Hereafter the laboring millions must be relieved from the oppressions of associated wealth and soulless corporations. To all political parties, which can find no other track but that designated by the old 'ruts,' a voice comes travelling upon every passing breeze: '*Look out for the engine while the bell rings.*' JOHN J. PERRY."

From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

The Hon. John J. Perry, whose trenchant letter we published yesterday, has passed through the regular political grades from member of the Legislature to State Senator and Member of Congress, serving in the latter capacity from 1855 till 1857, and again from 1859 till 1861. He was also a member of the half forgotten Peace Congress of 1861. He was one of the three Maine Representatives who in 1856 voted to increase the pay of Congress from $8 a day to $3,000 a year. Since the formation of the Republican party, he has been a recognized leader in the organization and has taken a prominent part in most of the party conventions, but of late years has held no public office.

A MIXED CASE.

Two Widows Looking for the Estate of One Man—Both Claim Him as a Husband.

From the St. Louis Globe, June 15.

The case detailed below, now in progress in Belleville, Ill., is said to be the most strange and novel ever known in St. Clair County. Dr. Lepere Berns died in February of this year, and Charles Askins was appointed administrator of his estate. Now comes before Probate Judge Pieper, Mrs. Ruth Baldy, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and protests against the appointment, and asks that it be set aside, that she may have the same, on the following state of facts detailed in evidence in the Probate Court: Dr. Peter C. Baldy married Ruth Stebbins Oct. 8, 1863, in Toledo, Tama County, Iowa, and lived with her in Council Bluffs, Iowa, for nine to twelve months, and then left her, and Mrs. Ruth Baldy has not seen him since. While he lived in Council Bluffs he was acquainted with Dr. Campbell, an oculist, on Fifth street, St. Louis; several witnesses in Council Bluffs knew Dr. Campbell also while Dr. Baldy was living there. After Dr. Baldy left Council Bluffs, he corresponded with Mrs. Baldy through Dr. Campbell, the latter gentleman attending to the letters from both parties, and particular instructions were given that the letters should not be directed to Dr. J. C. Campbell, and that Dr. J. C. Campbell had received some of the letters already. This correspondence continued until the latter part of 1866, and then the evidence does not show that any more letters were received until 1869; but there are indications that there had been more letters during this interval, but they do not appear in evidence.

In 1869, Dr. Lepere Berns writes, through Dr. Campbell, as he says in his letter, at the instance of Dr. Baldy, that her husband has been sick, and wants his wife to take a boat and come at once to St. Louis and stop at the Everett House, and that he (Dr. Berns) will produce her husband, but that Dr. Baldy is a wanderer on the earth. This latter purports to have been written from Alton, Ill.

Dr. Berns seems to have written more letters to Mrs. Baldy through Dr. Campbell after 1869. The marriage of Mrs. Baldy was proven; photographs of herself and husband, taken in Iowa, were produced, as well as a photograph of Dr. Berns by Mrs. Ruth Baldy. An expert swears that the photographs of Dr. Berns and Dr. Baldy prove them to be one and the same person. The description of Dr. Campbell is held to establish the fact that Baldy and Berns were the same person, and he is said to have written to Mrs. Baldy to come to Belleville and establish her claims as administratrix.

The above is a very brief synopsis of the testimony on the part of Mrs. Baldy and her witnesses.

Per contra—Mrs. Lepere Berns swears that she was married to Dr. Lepere Berns in October, 1865, that her name was before this marriage Mrs. Obson, and that he came to Centreville some fourteen months before, and that she had boarded him continuously during this time previous to marriage. She says she was married by a priest in St. Louis, in the night, but she cannot say in what part of the city, and she cannot produce any certificate or other proof of marriage, except that she occupied the position that a wife should occupy, and the law mercifully says that is enough to establish marriage in Illinois. The whole case seems to turn in the eyes of the defense on two points: 1. That Dr. Lepere Berns seems to have turned up in Centreville, St. Clair County, Ill., in the early part of 1864. Some three or four witnesses swear that they were acquainted with him then, and Mrs. Baldy swears that he was living with her in Iowa at the same time. 2. That Dr. Baldy had a half-brother, and that Dr. Lepere Berns was that brother.

The plaintiff's reply that so conspicuous a man as Dr. Berns, in so small a town as Centreville, should have been known to more than three or four witnesses in the early part of 1864, and that the truth is, these three or four witnesses are mistaken about a year in their time, and must by no means weigh against their strong array of circumstances and positive proof.

It only remains to be said that Mrs. Dr. Baldy is a young woman of about 33 in appearance, modest and finished in her manners, and seems honestly and deeply affected by the whole proceeding, never smiling during all the gibes, trials, and witticisms of counsel, while Mrs. Berns is a woman of about 50, coarse in feature, with a heavy face, fully denoting great strength. She smiled frequently during the proceedings. The contrast between the women was most marked, and was generally remarked by the crowd of bystanders. The decision will come Monday.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Maine claims the most ancient bachelor in the world. He lives in Bangor, is 102 years of age, and is still active.

—A leading New York insurance journal calls an agent to whom it is hostile a "capsule, fashioned after the likeness of a man, and filled with the oil of a greasy and rancid hypocrisy."

—Detroit is not satisfied with her present reservoir system of water-works, and proposes to expend $1,000,000 in trying to secure something better.

—Several Yale students found a resting-place in the police station, Thursday night, serenading a female boarding-school. What made it particularly hard to bear, though, was the fact that the girls had gone to New York the evening previous.

—Two daughters of Wm. F. Gallagher, in the town of Cortland, Ill., this year plowed and put in 50 acres of small grain. One of these girls, Miss Nancy, did the plowing, while the other, Miss Adelia, sowed the grain and harrowed it in. They ought to be enfranchised forthwith.

—Pickpockets do not enjoy life in California. An old "bull-whacker" felt a strange hand in his pocket there recently, and, pulling his penknife, with a blade that weighed a pound, cut off the man's hand at the wrist and threw it after him, with the advice to "put it in whisky where it would keep."

—The crop prospects in this vicinity, and along the entire line of the Northern Pacific Road in this State, are very flattering indeed. Wheat and corn are both looking as well as they could possibly under any circumstances. If nothing intervenes the crops will be immense.—*Detroit (Minn.) Record.*

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, in speaking of the children of the mills, says: "Half-starved and over-worked, cuffed and shoved about as if there were no room for them anywhere, they are considerably more in need than the omnibus and car-horses of protection of a society to prevent cruelty to animals. Ten, eleven, twelve hours a day in our mills, and sixteen to eighteen in other countries, is a heavier burden than any such shoulders should carry."

—The Dean of Westminster has offered to allow the remains of John Stuart Mill to be interred in the ancient Abbey. The relatives of the deceased have declined the offer, with thanks, as it was always his wish to be buried by the side of her whom living he so tenderly loved, and whom dead he so fondly remembered. Avignon will undoubtedly enjoy the distinction of being his last resting place.

—A brakeman on the Central Ohio Road, Joseph M. Hawkins by name, just for convenience in the enjoyment of home comforts, has a wife at each end of his route. A cruel society could not endure the thought of permitting one man to enjoy such an undue proportion of the common fund of human blessing, so the said Joseph will be required to spend about as much time in the Penitentiary as he has been engaged in the performance of this double act in life's arena.

—Passing through Westminster Abbey, twenty years ago, I remember to have noticed, on the tomb of Major Andre, an *alto relievo* composition containing the figure of Washington, the head of which had been knocked off. Since that time, some one,—an indignant American, perhaps,—has avenged the insult by knocking off the head of Andre. Both are now restored, each figure showing on its neck the marks of decapitation.—*Correspondent New York Evening Post.*

—A week ago there was a lively Indian scare on the western end of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, where the construction force is at work, some forty miles beyond Marshall. A party of fifty-three mounted warriors, believed to belong to the Sisseton band of Sioux, drove up within a mile of the laborers, and after making a series of mysterious demonstrations, disappeared. The laborers were entirely unarmed and unprepared for any attack, and felt greatly alarmed, but nothing further was heard from the Indians aside from their stealing two or three horses.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—Embryotic yacht life and typical of the coming scoundrel, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was illustrated the other day in the case of two Jersey City boys. One lad, employed in a bank, was sent to another bank to draw $2,000 in small bills. He got the bills and some boy companions and "slid out" for New York. With $500 of the money a small yacht was purchased, and then each lad purchased a sailor suit. They started on a cruise, and will doubtless carry out their dime novel dreams by boarding some fishing smack with drawn cutlasses and demanding its treasure.

—The *Alta-Californian* tells a story of an old settler, who, having worn his beard full for several years, concluded to shave his side whiskers. He had hardly done so, when, to his great surprise, an old mining acquaintance, who had passed him unrecognized almost every day for years, "struck him for a piece," and said he had not known his hirsute friend all this time, or he would have spoken to him before. And now "old Californian" is letting his whiskers grow again, for he can't stand the tax put on for recognition by those who knew him when he was young.

—It has been generally believed that shad could not be taken with the hook and line. Mr. Thomas Chalmers, of Holyoke, Mass., has demonstrated to the contrary. Discovering that captured shad contained in their maws a peculiar kind of miller, he made an artificial fly like it and caught in 1861 not less than 1,100 shad in this way. His secret leaked out, and fly-fishing for shad is now usual at Holyoke. A common trout-hook is used with the fly attached, and with a line of 300 feet, guarded close to the hook with catgut or wire. The fish, after being caught, must be played patiently and tenderly.

Gen. Meacham and the Modocs.

Gen. Meacham has been in Iowa City, and the *Press*, of that place, says:

"Concerning the murder of Canby and Thomas, Gen. Meacham was confident before they went to the council that they were going to their massacre. They had all been warned by 'Toby,' Riddle's squaw, but no one believed her except Meacham, who had known her for four years, and trusted her implicitly. She is a pure blooded Modoc, and her husband, Riddle, is a white Kentuckian. It is too late to regret that Canby and Thomas had not the insight into her character which enabled Meacham to trust her fidelity, for then the fatal council would not have been held. But Canby trusted nobody but the army, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas confided in nothing but Providence, while Meacham relied upon the squaw, and he was the only one who came out to tell the tale. He was shot in the crown and forehead, in the right arm and left hand, and had one of his ears nearly cut off in the attempt Hooka Jim made to scalp him. He shot one of the Schonchins and is confident he killed him, for the head was brought to camp by one of the Warm Springs. There is a family of Schonchins, which accounts for the Schonchin captured with Jack."

The Brewers.

From the Cleveland Herald.

It required no great penetration during the Brewers' Convention to distinguish its members from the ordinary crowd upon the streets. Not so much by the inevitable cigar,—for that no longer is a characteristic of a class,—but by the adipose conditions of the average delegate to that Convention. Lager manufacture has a tendency to obesity; we suppose it must be the manufacture, for every member of the Convention was solid, though perhaps lager as a beverage is fattening. We do not know that scales were brought into requisition to mark the difference between lager-beer drinkers and water men during the Convention, and we cannot state the difference, but on an average we should say that one lager-beer brewer would make two teetotallers kick the beam so quick they would think they were going up in a balloon. At Rochester the brewers returning East from the Cleveland Convention had their weight taken. There were twenty-two, and their gross weight was two tons, their individual weight averaged a trifle over 195 pounds. If health means "heft," certainly the brewer argument that lager is healthful is proved by the scales.

Blue and Gray.

From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin.

The press in many parts of the country have given St. Louis the credit of being the first to decorate the graves of both Confederate and Union soldiers on Decoration day. The people of Southern Illinois, who meet annually at the Mound City National Cemetery to strew with flowers the graves of 5,600 soldiers, have never made distinction between those of the blue and the gray. Both have shared alike the tribute of remembrance. During the first years of the observance of the rite this was done without special pre-arrangement or comment. A year ago it was made the subject of congratulation by the speakers, and received the approval of the large concourse of people who took part in the ceremonies. The Mound City Cemetery contains the graves of no insignificant number of Confederate dead, and the fact we have referred to is not unworthy of note.

SECTION … Unpleasant News … in Part of … Quarter … Sec…

Suits in Chancery Made Before … dolph, and … Streets … Exist…

The Grounds … Wright Inten… the Own…

SECTION 8, 39, 14.

Unpleasant News for Holders of Land in Part of the Southwest Quarter of Said Section.

Suits in Chancery to Annul Deeds Made Before Madison, Randolph, and Elizabeth Streets were in Existence.

The Grounds on Which Mrs. Wright Intends to Contest the Ownership.

Mrs. Catherine B. Wright has determined to litigate the ownership of 8 8-100 acres of land, between Randolph and Madison streets, west of Elizabeth street, described as follows: All that portion of the southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 39, 14, which was allotted to John S. Wright by an order of the Cook County Circuit Court, beginning at the southeast corner of said quarter section, thence north fourteen chains and thirty-two links, thence west six chains and thirty four links, thence south fourteen chains and thirty-two links, to the south line of said quarter section, and thence east along the south line six chains and thirty-two links to the place of beginning. (At the time this description of the land was made no streets were laid out there).

Mrs. Wright will file a bill alleging that, in July, 1846, when her name was Catherine Blackburn Turner, her guardian purchased for her, out of her own moneys, the above-mentioned land, from the State Bank, paying therefor the sum of $4,000, the President of said bank, on the 16th of July aforesaid, executing to her a deed of conveyance of the premises, whereby the fee-simple title became vested in her in her own right, a copy of which deed will be submitted to court, the original having been filed for record on the 5th of August, 1847, and duly recorded.

In September, 1847, Miss Turner married John S. Wright aforesaid. Soon after marriage, for reasons that will appear, she determined resolutely never to execute any deeds of conveyance either of the lands of her husband or herself, which determination, she alleges, she has rigidly adhered to.

On the 19th of July, 1849, she will show that her husband contracted to sell to Augustus Parsons part of the said property thus bought and held her own right, namely, commencing in the centre of Randolph street, on the west line of said southwest ¼ of Section 8, adjoining Carpenter's Addition to the city, thence one-half the distance to the centre of Washington street, thence west 94 66-100 feet, thence north to the centre of Randolph street, and thence east to the place of beginning, supposed to be half of one acre. She will contest the ownership of this tract, to which William E. Smith, E. Eugene Caldwell, Lester H. Robinson, Sophia C. Chamberlain, Charles O. Winter, Eliza Pierce, Louisa S. Fowler now lay claim, on the ground that, although she unwillingly signed said deed at her husband's command, no officer authorized by law to take the acknowledgement of deeds was present when she so signed, nor did she ever acknowledge the signing or execution thereof, nor was she ever examined separate, apart, or out of hearing of her husband, nor were the contents and meaning of the deed made known or explained to her, nor did she ever read said deed, or know that it was intended to convey her separate property until long after it had been signed by her and delivered by her husband to Parsons, for all of which objections she contends the said deed is void. She charges, on information and belief, that the deed did not, at the time of its being so signed, describe the said half-acre, or any part of her property, but, instead, a similar piece of land west of the west line of said quarter section, and that said deed has since been altered by some one to her unknown, by changing the word "west" to the word "east" of said west line, so as to locate the said half-acre on her premises; that the deed signed by her did not purport to convey her fee simple, or any greater interest than her right of dower; that the production of said deed to the Court will be necessary to prove the alteration charged; and that the persons named above are alone able to state the rents and profits which have accrued by the handling of said half acre, which she calls on the Court to cause them to discover.

The defendants are said to have refused to admit Mrs. Wright's claim, alleging that they having paid the taxes assessed under a paper title acquired in good faith for seven years consecutively, her claim is barred by the statute of limitations; that she has acquiesced in and ratified the conveyance to Parsons; that she has been guilty of gross laches in the enforcement of her rights; that she is not now in equity entitled to call in question the validity of said deed; to which she will charge, in reply, that none of said parties have paid the taxes assessed as aforesaid; that, having been a femme coverte from the date of signing said deed to the present, the statute of limitations constitutes no bar; that, being a married woman, she has not and could not acquiesce in or ratify the conveyance, and could not be guilty of laches or neglect in the enforcement of her rights.

Wherefore, she will pray the Court to cause the defendants to make discovery on all points connected with the obtaining and holding of said property; that an accounting be had; the parties decreed to pay her whatever may be found to be due her; and exclusive possession of the property given her.

Another action will be taken, on similar grounds, on a contract to sell to Albert Crane and William B. Wesson the north part of Lot 9, in the subdivision of the southwest quarter of Sec. 8, allotted by decree of Cook County Circuit Court to John S. Wright, except one half acre previously deeded to A. Parsons, commencing at a point on the southeast corner of said Lot 9, in the centre of Washington street, running west along the centre of said street 421 23-100 feet to the west line of said Lot 9, thence north along said west line 460 feet to the centre of Randolph street, thence east along the north line of said lot 326 57-100 feet to the northwest corner of said half-acre lot, thence south 230 feet to the southwest corner of said half-acre lot, thence east 94 66-100 feet to the east line of said Lot 9, and thence south 230 feet to the place of beginning, containing 3 948-1,000 acres, the consideration being $5,035.28-100. The defendants to this suit will be Albert Crane, Wm. B. Wesson, Mary F. French, Isaac C. Wilbur, Samuel S. Hayes, Vere Bates King (heir of John B. King), Helen Rockwell, George Rockwell, Jefferson Farmer, Peter Gerharts, Elizabeth P. Dwight, Wilhelmina Johnson, Annie Johnson, Nellie Johnson, Frank Johnson, James M. Morrison, Lyman J. Todd, B. Corinna Atkins, Caroline M. Parsons, Eliza Wilcox, Louisa S. Fowler, Theodore W. Phinney, Rose D. Phinney, John Simonds, David J. Lake, Mat. S. Marsh, Mary Lincoln, Carlos A. Cook, George Schneider, Mary A. Ryerson, Martin Ryerson, Nathaniel Norton, Wm. H. Ovington, and Lucy A. W. Cronkhite.

Another similar action will be commenced for the ownership of the premises commencing on the south line of Washington street (100 feet west of its intersection with the west line of the southwest quarter of Section 8), thence south 209 feet, thence west 100 feet, thence north 209 feet, thence east 100 feet to the place of beginning; consideration, $610. Defendants, William Blair, H. Talcott, and John Miller.

Another similar action will be commenced to recover the following described premises, to-wit: Lot 1 in Block 2 of Wright's Addition to Chicago, against Benjamin W. Raymond, John Miller, Charles E. Culver, William H. Orrington, Charles H. Morse, David S. Munger, James Moore, Martha A. Morse, and Charles E. Morse.

A similar action will be commenced to recover Lot 2, in Block 2, of Wright's Addition to Chicago, against William Blair, John Miller, and H. Talcott.

A similar action will be commenced to recover Lots 4 and 5, in Wright's Addition to Chicago, against David J. Lake, Charles B. Brown, William H. Patton, Isaac Waixel, Caroline Waixel, Julia L. Steel, Julia Wilson, Henry E. Mason, Bennett Bailey, Precilla E. Akerly, Richard C. Abney, George A. Folnsbee, Margena D. Brown, John Forsythe, Theodocia N. C. Badman, and Albert H. Badman.

A similar suit will be commenced to recover Lots 6, 7, and 8, in Block 2, of Wright's Addition, against Amos G. Throop, Charles B. Dennett, Henry J. Slyfield, George W. Gifford, Henry D. Huntington, A. B. Bryan, Simmon Hass, and Henry P. Merrill.

A similar suit will be commenced to recover Lot 3, in Block 2, of Wright's Addition to Chicago, against Thomas George, Edward Hamilton, and Charles W. Wheeler.

BANKING EXTRAORDINARY.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Defunct Farmers' Bank.

The committee of the creditors of the late Farmers' Bank appointed to examine the books of the concern and find out what they could concerning its assets and liabilities, made a partial report yesterday in Els & Parker's office, No. 154 Washington street. From their general examination of the books, it appears that the concern owes $5,383. To meet it, there are office-fixtures which cost $1,688, which will sell for about $700, and on which there is a mortgage for $424, and there is also a draft for $788, which is now being litigated, but on which the money may finally be secured. The books showed a cash balance of $680, but Mr. Ten Eyck, the banker, explained how that had melted away. Thus, at the best, the depositors cannot expect to get more than about 15 cents on the dollar.

These investigations are very interesting, since they show how a man and his brother can live for a year or so on borrowed money, doing it in such a manner that the lenders thought themselves the obliged persons, and that the bankers have done nothing which is legally wrong. These two Ten Eycks seem to have fancied that banking was the easiest way for moneyless people to earn a living, and, having scraped together enough to pay for printing a few circulars they rented an office, rent payable at the end of the month, bought some desks on time, had a railing put up, and opened the savings bank. As the deposits came in, the bankers began paying off these little debts, and purchased a safe, paying therefor in monthly installments, as if it were a sewing machine. They also used these deposits to buy themselves clothes and food. If their operations had been large enough, if their deposits had amounted to $50,000, instead of $5,000, they might have used the money to advantage, like some other bankers in this city, and gradually built up a paying business. But the figures show why they failed. They took in $5,383. They paid $2,300 for personal expenses, for office rent, etc. Their furniture cost them $1,680. Their stamp account, gold account, etc., cost about $100. The disputed draft was $780. The remainder was eaten up by little expenses. But this does not fully state the case. The partners, seeing they were running behind, and hoping they might pull through if they had a little money, borrowed $400, paying therefor 6 per cent per month, and giving as security a chattel mortgage on the safe. Of course 6 per cent a month is immoral, but it pleases one to see a banker caught in the trap in which they have so often caught others. Still, the Ten Eycks, who have done nothing illegal, and whose books seem to be correctly kept, have had their living for a year at the expense of the depositors. The Committee will meet again Saturday afternoon, when a detailed report will probably be made.

JEFF. DAVIS' ALLEGED DISGUISE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a Chicago paper of June 9 there appeared an article headed "Ten Thousand a Year Adversity," which was false in every statement it made. It is high time the people should know the truth in regard to the capture of Jeff Davis. I have obtained the following truthful relation of the capture from one of the participants in it, and submit it to the acceptance of THE TRIBUNE's many readers, believing that it is right to be just, though the heavens fall. X.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus.

I am an no admirer of Jeff Davis. I am a Yankee, born between Saccarappa and Gorham Corner, am full of Yankee prejudices; but I think it wicked to lie even about him, or, for that matter, about the Devil.

I was with the party that captured Jeff Davis; saw the whole transaction from its beginning. I now say—and hope you will publish it—that Jeff Davis did not have on, at the time he was taken, any garment such as is worn by women. He did have over his shoulders a water-proof article of clothing,—something like a "Havelock." It was not in the least concealed. He wore a hat, and did not carry a pail of water on his head, nor carry pail, bucket, or kettle in any way.

To the best of my recollection, he carried nothing whatever in his hands. His wife did not tell any person that her husband might hurt somebody if he got exasperated. She behaved like a lady, and he as a gentleman, though manifestly he was chagrined at being taken into custody. Our soldiers behaved like gentlemen, as they were, and our officers like honorable, brave men; and the foolish stories that went the newspaper-rounds of the day, telling how wolfishly he deported himself, were all false. I know what I am writing about. I saw Jefferson Davis many times while he was staying in Portland, several years ago; and I think I was the first one who recognized him at the time of his arrest.

When it was known that he was certainly taken, some newspaper-correspondent—I knew his name at the time—fabricated the story about the disguise in an old woman's dress. I heard the whole matter talked over as a good joke; and the officers, who knew better, never took the trouble to deny it. Perhaps they thought the Confederate President deserved all the contempt that could be put upon him. I think so too, only I would never perpetrate a falsehood that by any means would become history. And, further, I would never slander a woman who has shown so much devotion as Mrs. Davis has to her husband, no matter how wicked he is or may have been.

I defy any person to find a single officer or soldier who was present at the capture of Jeff Davis, who will say, upon honor, that he was disguised in woman's clothes, or that his wife acted in any way unladylike or undignified on that occasion. I go for trying him for his crimes, and, if he is found guilty, punishing him. But I would not lie about him when the truth will certainly make it bad enough.

ELLBURNVILLE, Pa. JAMES H. PARKER.

CHICAGO BUSINESS-MEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me the privilege of taking some of your valuable space to give my opinion of Chicagoans. I am a stranger here, and, after having visited some of the most prominent cities in the North in search of employment, have not as yet met with success. Ere I leave this enterprising city, I desire to give vent to my feelings by saying that your business-men are the most pleasant and agreeable persons a "poor man" ever meets with. For instance: One may step into a St. Louis business-house. As soon as the threshold is crossed, they ask, *somewhat* pleasantly, "Well, sir, what can we do for you?" This, as I say, is asked rather pleasantly, in hopes of selling a bill of goods. But as soon as they find out that one is looking for honest work, they turn about with scorn, and gruffly reply, "No, sir; we are full." But here, in Chicago, the answer is, when not needing more help, something similar to this: "No, sir, we are not now requiring more help, but think you may succeed by inquiring diligently; at least *we* hope you may." This gives a man encouragement, and the result is almost always successful. There is not the haughtiness and pride here that are shown in most other cities; but, on the contrary, the business-men are kind and sympathetic in their nature; of which you all may well feel proud. A POOR MAN.

CHICAGO, June 17, 1873.

Lace Jackets and Points.

We have just received another large lot of Llama points and jackets, among which are some of the best bargains we have ever had to offer. A splendid jacket for $12 and up. A genuine Llama point for $8.75. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State-st.

Dividend.

At the June meeting of the Cook County Land Company, the regular semi-annual dividend was declared payable 20th inst., being part of net earning of last six months. Office No. 94 Dearborn street. CHARLES A. GREGORY, President.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

Elgin Cheese and Butter Market.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A number of new factories were represented on the Board on Tuesday, which increased the number of cheese offered; 2,120 boxes were offered for sale, and 1,612 taken at a decline of ½c from last week's prices, viz.: 11½c including commission. Parties were on the Board wishing to buy for the Liverpool market, but, as prices were still above their views, but few were taken.

About 1,000 crocks butter were sold at 28c.

OBSERVER.

SUBURBAN DOINGS.

Commencement Exercises at the Lake Forest Boys' Academy.

Another Meeting of the Evanston Board of Trustees.

LAKE FOREST.

The closing exercises of the current school year of the Boys' Academy, Lake Forest, continuing three days, terminated yesterday afternoon. The commencement season is always one of interest, not only to parents whose children are being educated at the many excellent institutions which abound in our country, but also to the intelligent general observer. A serious charge has in years past been laid at the door of almost all "fresh water" institutions, whether preparatory or collegiate in their instruction. It is with great pleasure that men notice the efforts made within the past few years to make this charge, of lack of thoroughness, groundless. These efforts have raised the standard of scholarship till now the Yale or Harvard alumnus can have his boy prepared for college without risking him hundreds of miles from home at the very tender age at which these preparatory studies must be taken up to be pursued with the greatest possible pleasure and profit. It is not too much to affirm, as those who were present universally testified, that the examinations to which the students of the Academy were subjected on Monday and Tuesday gave evidence of a more thorough and elaborate system of training than has heretofore been undertaken at any preparatory school, except those few famous ones of New England, some of which antedate our national existence. The examination in Latin, conducted by the Principal, was full of pleasure even to those who had almost forgotten how Cicero overthrew Cataline. Of all the examinations it is sufficient to say that they gave evidence of thorough instruction given by experienced and scholarly teachers to willing and apt pupils. To say that every boy was perfect would be a libel on the "genus puer," but even the slowest were unusually prompt. These efforts to elevate the standard of scholarship cannot be too much encouraged for the most obvious reasons, and we are glad to see the start so thoroughly taken by an Academy which has long been prominent on account of its good deeds and progressive principles. The result must be an increase in the demands for admission to the Western colleges. Of the graduating class, two go to Yale College, which for many years has been without a representative from Lake Forest; one to Ann Arbor, while others embrace the mooted curriculum nearer home, or seek to make for themselves a name among the business-men of the city. The reception, occurring Tuesday evening, was largely attended, notwithstanding the draft made on the people by the elegant afternoon reception, given in celebration of an unusually brilliant wedding. Prof. Cumnock, the distinguished elocutionist, added to the interest of the occasion by reading several selections from Shakspeare and Dickens.

The closing exercises—that is essays, declamations, and other rhetorical and musical efforts, which occurred yesterday (Wednesday), drew more people, and were in a general way more interesting than the examinations, though they could not have been more satisfactory. The ambition of the students was somewhat quickened by the presence of a large number of distinguished clergymen and teachers from the city. The exercises, which were held in the main hall of the building, were, as has been intimated most excellent. The decorations, consisting of most beautiful flowers, both wild and cultivated, with evergreens and hanging baskets in profusion, rested and pleased the eye; the delightful choruses and well executed pieces of instrumental music gratified the ear, and after a session of nearly three hours the stomach was propitiated by tempting offerings such as became the occasion.

The exercises were concluded by brief remarks from Mr. J. V. Farwell, the Rev. Dr. Davis, and Prof. Rogers of the West Side Ladies' Seminary. From what has been said, the opinion which we hold of this school cannot be a subject of doubt. In short, we can but recommend it to all interested in educational matters, as one of the best managed and most prosperous in the West—or in the land.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Trustees of the village met in their new chamber last night. There were present Charles J. Gilbert, President; Herman G. Powers, Lyman J. Gage, and Wilson Phelps. The attorney of the Board, Hugh A. White, expounded the technicalities of the municipal law relating to the opening and construction of streets.

The project of lighting Davis street with gas, to better enable the police force to hunt down their victims, was discussed, but it was thought that the denizens on other streets would object to the utter outer darkness in which they would be placed by contrast.

A petition was read by the Clerk praying for a sidewalk on the east side of Sherman avenue, from Clark street north to Foster street, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Several ordinances drawn by the Clerk were referred to the Corporation Counsel for revision or approval.

The resignation of Lyman J. Gage as Library Trustee was accepted, and E. S. Taylor appointed in his stead.

The Street Commissioner was ordered to open Chicago avenue its entire length to its proper width, after giving the owners of property on the street ten days' notice.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys were ordered to investigate as to the right of the village to widen Emerson street to 66 feet.

The Committee on Street Lamps were instructed to solicit bids for lighting the streets for the rest of the year and award the job to the lowest responsible bidder.

The Street Commissioner was invited to make a nasal examination of a number of alleys and back yards, and report his impressions to the Board. The necessity of obtaining the plats of the original survey of the village was recognized, and the President of the Board appointed a Committee to confer with the parties having them in possession.

The Board adjourned.

THE SOUTH EVANSTON

Trustees met in council on Monday night. The entire Board were present. President Adams related the circumstance of the shooting of Brantz, and the following gentlemen, upon motion, were appointed to investigate the affair: Adams, Goodman, Didier, and A. E. Warren.

Judge Ide presented an ordinance on streets and sidewalks.

S. Reed and Jacob Benn presented bonds as Street Commissioners to the amount of $500. Approved.

The President was appointed to make an estimate of the cost of material, etc., necessary for the erection of sidewalks. Warren, Watson, and Morper were appointed Committee on Sidewalks. Adjourned for one week.

LITERARY.

The last meeting of the Lakesides, on Tuesday night, at the Congregational Church, passed off very pleasantly. The performers were well received.

ENGLEWOOD.

At an early hour yesterday morning the quiet suburb of Englewood was visited by a gang of burglars. They did not, apparently, attempt any other job than that of robbing the village Post-Office, which is located in the store of W. N. Smith & Co. An entrance was effected to the house by removing the sash of a rear window. The safe was, by some means, unlocked, and about $60 in currency taken. Besides this, $100 worth of goods were removed. The letter-boxes were not disturbed, for which omission the inhabitants of Englewood desire to return their sincere thanks to the robbers.

A Revolt in a Harem.

The short sojourn of the Shah of Persia in Moscow was marked by a striking change in his arrangements, for His Majesty, while in that city, came to the decision to send back to Teheran the four or five Persian ladies who had traveled so far in his household. It is stated that during the journey from Astrakhan to Moscow the Shah was much occupied with the question of the proper accommodation of these ladies, who traveled under the title of servants. His Majesty telegraphed to Moscow more than once upon the subject, and, on learning that apartments in the palace had been prepared for them, the Shah suddenly decided on their being placed in a county house near Moscow. The ladies, not relishing this isolation, sent a messenger to the Shah complaining that they were not suitably lodged. His Majesty was displeased with his Ministers, and directed that the ladies should come to the palace, where he waited till after their arrival before he proceeded to the theatre. It appears that his favorite wife wished to go also to the theatre, but the Shah would not permit it. On the next evening, after His Majesty's second visit to the ballet and to the ball at the hall of the hotel of Prince Dolgoronkoff, it is said that the ladies were loud in their complaints, probably because being in Europe they expected to be allowed in some sort to follow European fashions. However, the Shah determined to send them back, and, despite their tears and protestations, he adhered to his determination, so that a few hours before His Majesty left Moscow the ladies started by railway for Riazan, en route for Persia.

HOW ALLEN WAS ARRESTED.

Statement of Chief of Police Beck, of Milwaukee—Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

Chief of Police Beck, of Milwaukee, arrived in town yesterday morning. He said the first object of his visit was to grasp the hands of officers Tom Simmons and Ed Laughlin, and express to them his ardent admiration of their conduct in the fight with Allen and Raggio, on Monday morning. This he did yesterday afternoon. Mr. Beck says that, in the account of the capture of the burglars, the *Inter-Ocean* gave undue and unmerited credit to Sheriff McDonald, of Sioux City. The facts were that the conductor, the brakesman, or any other train man, might have done just what Mr. McDonald did, and, if they were first-class men, even more. It seems that Mr. Dickinson, the owner of the building which is occupied by Wheeler & Co., the firm which was robbed, saw the thieves taking the trunk containing the goods to the depot. He followed them. On the way he met Mr. Duncan McDonald, the brother of the Sioux City Sheriff, to whom he related, in the latter's presence, what he had seen. The men were seen to get on the cars, and it was also learned by Mr. Dickinson that they had checked their trunk to Chicago. Mr. Sheriff McDonald got aboard the same train, and paid no more attention to them. After the departure of the train. Mr. Dickinson decided to send a dispatch to Racine to Mr. Sheriff McDonald, requesting him to forward the telegram which was received at the Madison Street Station. This he did, and this was about the only important thing he did do. The *Inter-Ocean* thought it a remarkable action, indicating a sagacity which only lacked opportunity to make its owner notable. When the train arrived in Chicago, Mr. McDonald permitted the thieves to go out of the car. In the fight he did no service at all. If he had been efficient the third thief would now be in jail. Officer Simmons says that, during his contest with Allen, McDonald bravely stood behind him, and when he fired the contents of his Derringer there was no cause for so doing. Mr. McDonald is a gentleman, and a very respectable Sheriff. Mr. Beck says that Allen and Raggio will be taken to Milwaukee as soon as the former can be removed. Yesterday afternoon he was much better, and, it is feared, will recover. Mr. Beck says that, in answer to the characteristic article in the *Times*, of this city, which spoke derisively of the police of the "City of Bricks," that the authorities there were not informed of the burglary until the morning when the contest between the robbers and the officers occurred in this city.

THE LATE JUBILEE.

Financial Statement of Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon.

They got plenty of abuse from country editors, and a fair share of censure from the city press, but, after all, did not make as much money (so they say) as everybody supposed they would. Their receipts, like their music, were below the general expectation. The following statement is that of Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon, managers of the Jubilee for a third party:

To the Managers of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. and the L. S. & M. S. R. R.:

GENTLEMEN: We send you herewith a financial statement of the Jubilee, showing total receipts, $40,924.50; total expenses, $26,975.46, including amount paid you for rental of depot, for which we inclose our check. These figures show the net receipts to have been $13,949.04 to be divided between ourselves and the gentlemen for whom we acted as business agents, who assumed the large risk of the undertaking. Hoping you have not based your estimate of the receipts upon the exaggerated statements of the press, and that you were pleased with the manner and time of our return of the depot to you, we remain very respectfully yours,

CARPENTER & SHELDON,
Business Managers Jubilee.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1873.

And to this the authorities of the two railroads whose depot was loaned for the occasion make the following highly flattering reply:

Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon:

GENTLEMEN: We have received and examined your statement of the receipts and expenses attending the late Jubilee Concerts, held in the depot building, and find all satisfactory and correct *so far as we can judge*. We also acknowledge receipt of check for amount agreed upon for use of the depot, gas, etc. Respectfully,

HUGH RIDDLE,
Gen. Supt. C. R. I. & P. R. R.
F. E. MORSE,
Lake Shore & Mich. Sou. Railway.

The public is a rather inquisitive body, while it has no absolute right to do so, it cannot repress a desire to ask quietly for an itemized account of the expenditure of that $26,975.46. Not that the public cares, but it would look better if some proof were given of the expense. The public did not think the expense would be so heavy. It has some misgivings. Will not the managers gratify a pardonable curiosity?

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Progress Made by the Council Last Evening.

The Council met yesterday evening, pursuant to adjournment, Ald. McAvoy in the chair. Present, Ald. Bowen, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden.

The Council resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, Ald. McGrath in the chair.

The following items were passed pretty unanimously: Unexpended balance of last year's appropriation for the Canal street viaduct; $6,575.14 for the Washington street tunnel; $6,892.59 for the LaSalle street tunnel; $500 for Pounds; $15,000 for Small-Pox Hospital; $11,845.17 for the Public Library; $16,150 for gas, coal, etc., at the City Hall.

A communication from the Board of Public Works, relative to building a bridge at Fourteenth street, was taken up, and a motion made to appropriate $33,579.60 therefor, provided land damages could be satisfactorily settled. It was agreed to, and the total sum asked for new bridges is increased to $68,000.

A motion to cut the item of $24,000 for bridge repairs down to $15,000 was lost. One to make it $20,000 was also lost, and the item adopted as reported.

When the item of parks was reached, an attempt was made to reduce the appropriation from $20,000 to $15,000, but, pending its consideration, the Committee rose.

Ald. Powell offered a resolution that the heads of departments be requested to be present at the Council meetings during the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

Before it was acted on the Council adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Board of Public Works have prepared estimates for a bridge at Harrison street, aggregating $108,000.

The inventor of croquet may remain satisfied that he has "made a noise in the world." A West Side Croquet Club do it for him on street cars.

The smell in the Washington street tunnel is becoming intolerable. No time should be lost in pumping out the catch-basin.

John Hoer, a little boy 3 years old, fell out of the second-story window of No. 179 South Canal street, yesterday morning, and broke his right arm.

The Chicago Christian Union will give a sociable this evening at their rooms, No. 114 Madison street. Readings by R. P. Burbank, and others, with music, will vary the entertainment.

The Joint Committee on Court-House Plans met yesterday afternoon, and listened to H. L. Gay in his explanation of his plan. Mr. Theodore Karl will explain on Saturday afternoon.

At a special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, Fred. J. Baith was appointed special policeman to do duty in the employ of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Two rafts of lumber, one containing 1,000,000 and the other 600,000 feet, have left Manistee, Mich., for South Chicago. They are being towed across the lake, and the experiment of transporting lumber in that cheap way is being watched with considerable interest.

Ellen Larsen, who stabbed her husband some time ago, was yesterday morning held in bail of $1,500, on the receipt by Justice Scully of a certificate from the attending physician that the patient would probably recover in ten days.

Fred Bochenbocher was arrested on Tuesday night for the alleged larceny of a quantity of silverware, from No. 336 North LaSalle street, and yesterday morning was held in $1,500 by Kauffmann to appear at the Criminal Court.

At 1 o'clock, yesterday, Joseph Chilotte fell from a street-car, in front of No. 92 West Van Buren street, and being run over, his left foot was crushed. He was taken to his home, No. 515 West Madison street.

P. A. Barton, a brakeman on a Michigan Southern freight train, was accused (some say unjustly) by James Hyde, a conductor, of picking his pockets of $20. At the Harrison Street Police Court, Banyon, yesterday morning, held the prisoner for trial at the Criminal Court in bonds of $700.

Yesterday's *Journal* contained an editorial on "the code of newspaper honor," in which the Tartuffe of that concern piously observes "that the venal policy is poor policy." Has a refusal to notice concerts and other entertainments unless the managers thereof patronize the job office any connection with a venal policy?

At half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a boy named Joseph Kisial, 14 years old, while attempting to board a passing freight train of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at the corner of Centre avenue and Rebecca street, had his left leg crushed just above the ankle by being run over. Amputation was not necessary.

The stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, at their annual meeting, yesterday, elected the following Directors: James W. Elwell, James D. Fish, Amos Tenny, Mathew Taylor, W. D. Janson, New York; John Tenny, Boston; Alvin Gilbert, Rossville, Ill.; John L. Donovan, Watseka, Ill.; George Ne Vaker, Covington, Ind.

The West Division boasts a croquet club. Its members visit on street-cars and declare in a loud tone of voice that they have not had a single quarrel yet. Here is a hint to Julia Ward Howe and a solution of the Indian question. Teach the Modocs to play croquet, and save the expense of Indian wars.

The mason contractors have been obliged to suspend work on the new County Jail on account of the failure of the other contractors to furnish material. The basement is up, and operations may not be again resumed for two or three weeks. Iron is especially needed, and the persons who have the contract to furnish it should hurry up its delivery, if they do not want the Board of Public Works to prod them.

The corner-stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart, to be built at the corner of Luke and John streets, will be laid at 4 p. m., next Sunday, with appropriate ceremonies. The new edifice will take the place of the Church of Saint Stanislaus, which was erected five years ago to accommodate the people living in the southern part of the "Holy Family" parish. Various Catholic societies will take part.

Now that the importance of out-door cleanliness is being urged, it may not, perhaps, be amiss to call the attention of the proper authorities to the frequent and noxious stenches arising from the garbage deposited in the rear of the restaurant owned by Messrs. Whyland & Foss, in the alley running south from Madison street, between Dearborn and State. This offense is rank, and often smells to the fifth story of surrounding buildings.

Nearly a fortnight ago Mr. Patrick Dooley lost two horses from his barn, corner of Clayton and Robey streets. One of these valuable animals has the advantage, besides his looks and disposition (which is even, kind, and pleasant) of possessing a spring halt. He can be distinguished by this peculiarity. The other has not, and needs no further description. These generous creatures supported Mr. Dooley, who would be glad to hear of or from them. Word might be left at this office.

Mr. N. S. Benton, Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home, will receive proposals until noon on Monday next for the sale of a lot, 200 feet front and 160 feet deep, to be located on the South Side, between Thirtieth and Thirty-ninth streets, east of State, or on the West Side, between Van Buren and Lake streets, east of Western avenue, or on the North Side, between Division street and Fullerton avenue, east of Halsted street. On the lot a building to be used as a home for old people will be erected.

Portions of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards are smelling to heaven, from the stench arising from garbage, decayed vegetable matter, and stagnant water in the gutters. Menominee street is a fair sample of the condition of that region. There is a green scum on the surface of the water to gratify the eyes of those who delight in green scenery, but the odor is worse than the concentrated essence of a dozen tan yards, and is powerful enough to drill a hole in a griddle. Somebody should see to it.

The Committee on resolutions appointed at the last meeting of the German Agitation Committee have concluded their labors. They will submit, as the result, quite a lengthy platform, which extends a cordial invitation to the people of all nationalities, and irrespective of party predilections to join the "Reform Movement," and denounces the present strict Sunday laws, but concedes that saloons should be closed on Sundays till 1 o'clock p. m. The entire document will probably be published in a few days.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following building permits: Simon De Costa, four-story brick, 24x100, No. 224 Blue Island avenue; S. F. Wright, three-story stone, 23x140, No. 323 Chicago avenue; Joseph Menard, two-story brick, 32x60, on West Taylor street; John Ott, three-story brick, 23x60 feet, No. 609 Milwaukee avenue; Charles Honretin, three-story brick, 38x50, North LaSalle street; Trinity Church, one-story stone, 72x168 feet, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street; J. S. Rosenthal, two-story brick, 20x40, No. 71 Purple street; Franz Drier, three-story brick, 24x65, on Centre avenue; C. Oleson, one-story brick, 16x18, on Erie street.

The sale of property in Elston and Wright's addition to Chicago, by Elison & Foster, yesterday morning, was not well attended. The sun beat down upon those in attendance, and the bidding was not very spirited, about 20 per cent less than expected being realized. The property sold was in Blocks 70, 75, 76, and 77, south and north of Division street, near the canal. The lots sold, and the prices obtained, are as follows: West half of Lot 13, 25x125 feet, $900; east half of same, 25x125 feet, $775; south half of Lot 9, 15x149 feet, $600; north half of Lot 16, 25x140 feet, $650; east half of south half of Lot 17, 25x70 feet, $375; west half of south half of Lot 17, 25x70 feet, $375; north half of Lot 18, $650; south half of same $650. The property facing the Canal, 205 feet front, with 282 feet front on Division street, sold in a lump for $16,500. The total sum realized was $21,475. The sale was postponed until next Wednesday.

So late as yesterday, Sergeant Fitzpatrick of the Twenty-second Street Station, reported to Superintendent Washburn, that a man named William Merands, of Lafayette County, Mich., attempted to commit suicide, at noon on Tuesday, by jumping into the breakwater of the lake, near the Illinois Central shops. George Baker, and Joseph Arl, rescued the man at the peril of their own lives. When taken out of the water he sputtered and spattered, and seemed glad to walk in the direction of the city. As a cause for committing the rash act, he stated that he had no money, and could get none, and was, therefore, weary of living. He is about 50 years of age, and a sail-maker. At the Twenty-second Street Station he was "booked" for disorderly conduct, which is presumed to have been an attempt at wit by the station-keeper. Banyon, upon hearing the evidence in the case, decided that the charge was sustained, which conclusion was quite as rational as most that he reaches. The poor fellow was, therefore, fined $5. Of course he could not pay it, and it was remitted.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

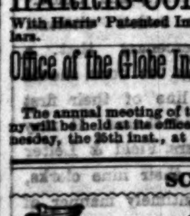
The copartnership heretofore existing between J. B. Thompson and Geo. A. Seaverns, under the firm name of Thompson & Seaverns, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to settle outstanding accounts.
J. B. THOMPSON,
Chicago, June 13, 1873. GEO. A. SEAVERNS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

Office of the Globe Ins. Co., No. 172 LaSalle-st.
CHICAGO, June 12, 1873.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 172 LaSalle-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m.
S. P. WALKER, Sec.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF
Moran & Manning's Minstrels.
A Great Bill for the Closing Performance.
Monday, June 16, and every evening, AN ENTIRE NEW FIRST PART.
IL TROVATORE.
EUGENE in his great character of............Leonora
UNSWORTH as the Fiery............Count di Lunatic
With a cast comprising the entire Company.
Friday Evening, June 20, Complimentary Benefit to
BILLY MANNING.
Grand Family Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, June 16, and until further notice, the brilliant young artiste,
Katie Putnam,
In a new and beautiful Society Drama by FREDERIC BOOK, ESQ.,
BLADE O' GRASS!
Blade O' Grass, Miss Lucy, Klaus Kolts, Lucy Brightly, ...KATIE PUTNAM.
With new and original Songs and Dances.
Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Commencing MONDAY, June 16. Saturday Matinee.
CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.
J. H. HAVERLY........................Manager.
WITH
24 POPULAR ARTISTS!
8 BRILLIANT COMEDIANS!
3 TALENTED VOCALISTS!
And Full Brass Band.
Prices as usual. Reserved Seats on sale at Box Office.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
Every evening until further notice, the magnificent Spectacular Opera,
ZOLOE!
Grand Operatic Cast, Full Chorus, Brilliant Costumes and Scenery, the Great MORLACCHI, and Ballet, the BERGER FAMILY, and SOL. SMITH RUSSELL.
Matinee on Saturday and Wednesday.
West Side patrons can secure seats at Giles Bros.', 294 West Madison-st.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Wednesday, June 18, during the week, and at the Matinees, the beautiful comedy,
GAME OF LOVE,
Embracing the entire strength of the Mammoth Company.
Monday, June 23, first appearance of Mr. BELVIL RYAN, who has been expressly engaged to impersonate his great character, "Eccles," in Robertson's favorite society drama, CASTE. Miss SYDNEY COWELL as Polly Eccles, Mr. GEO. GIDDENS as Sam Gerridge, their original characters. See future advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
An entire change of Bill, and first appearance of
MISS MINNIE LODER,
MISS ANNIE YEAMANS, LITTLE JENNIE YEAMANS, and the New Drama,
98!
Matinee—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000.
Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent. payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.
$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.
Coupon Bonds of..............................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 18 Broad-st., New York.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.
A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

SUMMER RESORT.

"ISLES OF SHOALS."
THE OCEANIC,
STAR ISLAND.
This new and elegant Hotel will open July 1, 1873, with ample accommodations for five hundred guests.
The location, scenery, climate, and facilities for boating, bathing, and fishing are unsurpassed. A first-class physician will be connected with the house.
TERMS:
Transient Board, $3.50 to $4.00 per day.
Weekly Board, $3.00 to $3.50 per day.
Monthly Board, $2.50 to $3.00 per day.
Communications, until June 20, may be addressed to F. W. HILTON, Box 2134, Boston, Mass.; after that date to Star Island, Isles of Shoals, N. H.
FRANK W. HILTON, Manager.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
DEER PARK HOTEL,
Garrett County, Maryland.
A delightful summer retreat in the Alleghany Mountains, twenty-eight hundred feet above tide water, will be ready for guests July 1, 1873. Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Croquet and Quoit Grounds, Boarding and Livery Stables, Baths—hot, cold, and shower. A first-class orchestra connected with the house.
Terms, $3 per day; $20 per week; $75 per month. Special terms made with families for longer periods. Children under ten years of age and nurses, half price.
Round trip excursion tickets good till October 31, at reduced rates, for particulars, address
H. M. KINSLEY,
Gen'l Manager Hotels B. & O. R. R. Co., Cumberland, Md.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
RHODE ISLAND.
SEASON OF 1873.
On the European Plan.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort situated on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 25. To meet the growing demands of the public, the capacity of the house has been increased since last season, by the addition of a number of rooms, all large, airy, and newly furnished. A new Restaurant of an increased seating capacity has also been added. Eight steamboats a day from Providence and Newport. For information in regard to terms, etc., address CITY HOTEL, Providence, R. I.
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Prop.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
Massena Springs, on Raquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River, will open June 1 for reception of guests. Accommodations first class. The Hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended for their medicinal qualities in a wide range of diseases. Guide to Springs may be had of Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-av. Hotel, N. Y. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., or 120 Front-st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of Stephens & Healy, for the purpose of carrying on the Planing-Mill and Box-Manufacturing business in the city of Chicago, and have located at the corner of Quarry and Cologne-sts., having purchased Charnley, Bros. & Co.'s Planing Mill. HENRY STEPHENS, formerly of Stephens & Clark; JAMES T. HEALY. Chicago, June 11, 1873.

MUSICAL.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS!
NEW STYLES!
NEW CATALOGUE!
NEW PRICES!
300 Organs now in store. All orders from dealers filled with dispatch. Also Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos for rent or sale.
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Spectacular opera, "Zeloe."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Game of Love."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Blade O'Grass."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Moran & Manning's Minstrels.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Cal Wagner's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, June 19, 1873.

Among other items in the appropriations passed last night by the Common Council was one of $11,845.17 for the Public Library.

By diligent inquiry we have learned that it was not the firm of Hamlin, Hale & Co. that took pains to circulate 10,000 copies of the *Staats Zeitung* article concerning Field, Leiter & Co.

One of the greatest strikes of the year is threatened in London, where the house-builders have demanded an increase of a halfpenny an hour in their wages, and declare they will strike if it is not given them.

The Captain of the Murillo, the Spanish vessel which ran down the Northfleet off Dungeness a few months ago, has had his commission suspended by the Admiralty Court at Cadiz for nine months.

The Bank of England forgers were brought before the Mayor of London yesterday for trial, but at the request of the counsel for the bank, who were not prepared to proceed, the case was postponed.

The Supreme Court of this State met yesterday at Mount Vernon, and Judges Craig and Scholfield took the seats to which they were recently elected. The place of Chief Justice, left vacant by Judge Lawrence, was given to the Hon. Sidney Breese, the senior Judge of the Court.

An expedition is to be sent out by the Navy Department to several points on the southern coasts of the Eastern Hemisphere to make observations on the transit of Venus next year, one of the most important astronomical events of the century, and Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, and the Professors of the Naval Observatory, are now superintending its equipment.

Students of Biblical geography have long been in doubt as to the exact locality of Mount Calvary where Christ was crucified. The Oriental Topographical Corps, sent out from England to study the topography of Bible lands, think they have at last found the spot so hallowed to Christians, in the hill outside of Damascus gate, near the north wall of Jerusalem. The profile of this hill is skull-shaped, and this peculiarity strengthens the supposition that it is really the scene of the crucifixion, which is described in the Bible as a "place called Golgotha, that is to say, A place of a skull."

The St. Croix land-grant which was refused by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is to be taken up, according to rumor in Milwaukee, by the Wisconsin Railroad Company, a new corporation formed for that purpose. The Company is said to have organized by the election of the attorney of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as President, and to have appointed a committee to file securities, notify Governor Washburn, and take all necessary steps to secure the land-grant. On the other hand, Governor Washburn says he has not seen any such committee and knows nothing of any such Company.

The Chicago produce markets were more steady yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and a shade firmer, at $15.70@15.75 cash, and $15.80@15.85 seller July. Lard was dull and 2½@5c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.30@8.32½ cash, and $8.40@8.45 seller July. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs, 8⅝@8¾c for short clear, and 9¼@11¼c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were active and steady, at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 89c per gallon. Flour was more active, and weak. Wheat was quiet and ⅛@⅜c higher, closing tame at $1.21 seller the month, and $1.16⅜ seller July. Corn was active and weak, declining 1@1¼c and closing at 31½c cash, and 33¼c seller July. Oats were active and ¼c lower, closing at 25½c cash, and 26½c seller July. Rye was quiet and steady at 60½c. Barley was dull and nominal at 55@60c for poor to good No. 2. There was a further decline of 15@20c in hogs, prices receding to $4.20@4.50. Cattle were dull and weak. Sheep ruled steady.

Miss Susan B. Anthony has attained the goal of her ambition and the crown of martyrdom. Having conceded through her counsel that she was a woman on the day she cast her vote, she has been declared guilty of illegal voting, a misdemeanor under the laws that is punishable in a variety of ways. Had there been any other result, Miss Anthony's vocation as an agitator would have been gone, and she would have relapsed into hateful obscurity. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the charge of Judge Hunt, who ruled that the regulation of the suffrage was a State's right, and not limited by the Federal Constitution, except in the prohibition of the Fifteenth Amendment against the imposition of any disability on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This left the State of New York the right to confine the suffrage to male citizens. It had done so by law, and, as Miss Anthony had violated the law, she must suffer the consequences. The Election Inspectors who received her vote are also on trial, but their jury has not been able, as yet, to agree.

That will be an interesting occasion at Janesville, Wis., on the 26th inst., when Senator Carpenter will undertake to give his constituents his reasons for supporting the salary bill passed at the last session of Congress. Mr. Carpenter's letter, consenting to speak, indicates all the confidence in his ability to satisfy his constituents which a man of his large persuasive powers would naturally have. He intimates that he is brim-full of good reasons, and says that he will present as many of them as he can in an hour or two, leaving others to suggest themselves to the pregnant minds of his hearers. We are willing to concede that what man may do Senator Carpenter is able to do in an argumentative way, and that if any one of the gentlemen who sustained the salary-grab can make that measure appear justifiable he can do it. But, with the highest appreciation of Mr. Carpenter's plausibility of speech, we doubt that he will succeed in persuading the average tax-payer that it was good policy for the last Congress to vote away $1,500,000 without any return, or for Senator Carpenter to take out of the United States Treasury, in the way of back pay, more money than he had agreed to serve for. But, of course, we shall all be glad to hear what he has to say.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The proceedings of the Board of Education have of late been enlivened by debates on the question of teaching the German language in the public schools. There is now, and has been for some years, provision for instruction in German in certain grades; and, also, instruction in the same language among the pupils of the High School. In both it is optional with pupils to study German or not. The German classes have been largely composed of children of German parents, who have sought to educate the children in the two languages at the same time. While there are many others besides children of German parents who have from time to time begun it, the percentage is falling off. It is now proposed by Messrs. Pruessing, Hesing, and Richberg, members of the Board of Education, to make the study of German compulsory. If this rule were adopted generally, a child entering the tenth grade would begin his education by learning his letters in English and German, and as he advanced everything taught him, spelling, reading, writing, history, geography, and arithmetic, would be taught in the two languages at the same time. The adoption of this rule, however, involves other and more serious matters. Being made compulsory, each child, unwilling or unable to learn German, would have to leave the schools and go to some English school. The public schools, instead of being places to teach American children how to read, write, and spell their own language correctly, would become essentially German schools, and no child would be allowed to attend who did not study and keep up with his classes in German. There is no objection to any person studying the German language; on the contrary, a knowledge of it is becoming essential to any advanced grade of scholarship. The literature of Germany at this time in all the branches of science, except the pure mathematics, is richer, perhaps, than that of any other tongue. The great scholars of Great Britain and America perfect their education in Germany. But this knowledge belongs to a higher education than it is possible to acquire in the public schools. The aim of the public schools is to furnish the children of the country with the means of obtaining, free of cost, a knowledge of the elementary branches of education. For this purpose the schools of this city teach all matters pertaining to practical education, from the alphabet to algebra. This includes grammar, writing, geography, and history, to which are added some vocal teaching and instruction in the rudiments of drawing. The City of Chicago has supplemented this plan of education by the establishment of a still higher course of instruction for those who pass through the public schools; it maintains a High School, in which Latin, Greek, French, and German are taught; where advanced instruction in mathematics, general literature, and political economy is given, and pupils are prepared thoroughly in four years for a collegiate course if desired. This certainly is as liberal a provision as can be maintained under any general system of public instruction. That the system is perfect is not supposed. What the country needs is a number of polytechnic schools, where instruction in the practical and exact sciences can be obtained free of cost by all who seek it. That the system of public instruction will eventually include a large and sufficient number of these schools we have no doubt. Of all others, they are of the greatest utility in the preparation of men and women for engaging in the practical occupations of life. However valuable as an auxiliary to this higher education the German language may be, that question has no bearing upon the matter before our Board of Education. The City of Chicago will expend in 1873-4 the sum of $937,000 for education, and even at that great outlay cannot afford all the children of the city school accommodation. There are at this time from 16,000 to 20,000 children of school age attending private schools and paying for their tuition. There is an average of 33,000 children enrolled in the public schools, of whom 3,528 are studying German. The average time given to this language under the present rule is about two hours per week. It is confessed that the result of the present system is a failure, and that the cost is pretty nearly so much money thrown away. It should be borne in mind also that 84 per cent of the children who attend the public schools leave these schools after passing through about one-half the course of instruction; that is, leave the schools as soon as they can read and write and have passed through arithmetic as far as long division. The great majority of these never go to school again. They go out to work at trades, in stores, and in various other occupations. To compel these to learn German, or go without instruction in English, could have no other effect than to drive them from the schools altogether. Of the other 16 per cent, one-half leave at the end of another year, leaving not over 8 per cent to attend during the last three years of the schools. Of the whole 33,000 not over 600 pupils pass through the district schools. To these the High School is open, where German, French, Latin, and Greek, and higher mathematics are taught during a course of four years' practical study; but of those who enter the High School 80 per cent leave before completing the course. It will be seen, therefore, that of those attending the public schools 84 per cent hardly attend them long enough to acquire the primary elements of education. Of the others, if the study of German be made compulsory, it is possible that the large majority would leave school at the same time, and find such instruction as they need elsewhere. Even those who have a free opportunity to learn German in the High School abandon that school without passing through half its course.

To make German a compulsory branch of the common school education would be to destroy the usefulness of the schools. To make it compulsory in the higher grades would be to drive the comparatively few children who attend those grades away; for certainly, if the free tuition in English is not sufficient to retain them, the compulsory study of German would not do so. The State has undertaken to educate the children. Shall they be taught English? If the instruction in English is made conditional upon being instructed in German, then the schools are made practically German schools. Experience has shown that not over 10 per cent of the children ever try the German language; and we think it a great violation of duty for any authority to compel any child to leave the public schools, or study against the will of his parents any language save his own. While the German language would be a valuable addition, instruction in English is the grand necessity. The great misfortune of the public schools is that the children leave them at such an early stage that their instruction is limited. Any measure to encourage them to give a few years more to their English education would be of public and general benefit; but to interpose and make the schools still more irksome, by a coercive rule to learn German, would not only be destructive to the school system, but an outrage on common sense.

THROWING THE BOOMERANG.

The little misunderstanding between Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co. and the *Staats Zeitung* begins to grow amusing. There is one man in Sheboygan, and his name is Koehn, who seems to have a realizing sense of the situation, and whose head is level as regards Field, Leiter & Co., the *Staats Zeitung*, the Temperance Bureau, the Sunday law, and all the other features of this much-vexed question which is just now agitating the community and making the hot weather still more unendurable. To appreciate our Sheboygan friend's view of the situation, it is necessary to review the facts. A bailiff on the hunt for jurors in a liquor case happens very naturally into Field & Leiter's establishment, which is swarming with able-bodied young men, who, in addition to their duties of measuring cloth and doing up packages for Flora MacFlimsey, are also enjoying the proud prerogatives appertaining to an American citizen, and are presumably ready and eager to serve their country in the exalted capacity of jurors at two shillings a day. In this case, however, the able-bodied young men were indifferent to their duty as patriots, and would undoubtedly have cheerfully turned a penny with the bailiff to see whether they should go. They didn't hanker after the proud distinction of sweltering in a Justice's court, and rendering verdicts against their fellow citizens. Nor were they so mercenary that a juror's fee, be it two shillings or four, should tempt them from the strict line of their first duty to the yard-measure and shears. It may be painful to say it, but Messrs. Field & Leiter were no more patriotic than their nine clerks, and protested against the untimely manner of their taking off. The bailiff, however, was inexorable. Bailiffs always are, and in the name of the sovereign people of the State of Illinois he clutched his prizes and bore them away in his talons to court, where they had to confront the august majesty of a Police Justice, and where a part of them had to sit in judgment upon a Teutonic man of sin, who had defied the sovereign people of the State of Illinois and the Common Council of Chicago by keeping open his saloon on Sunday, and dealing out the beer, that doth not intoxicate, to thirsty souls. For souls will be thirsty on Sunday just as they will on Monday. The jury disagreed, although the four voted the man of sin to be guilty. It is possible the four able-bodied young men had a prejudice against beer and did not drink. Dry goods clerks never do. It is possible they were mad at having to serve their country in a jury-box, and vented their indignation upon the defendant. People always are mad when they are on a jury. Whatever the cause may have been, they voted for the guilt of the accused. Then some evil-minded person reported to the *Staats Zeitung* that they had not only convicted a German, but that they had also, in the most reckless manner, proposed to "damn the Dutchman." It has since been proven that they didn't say anything of the kind, although it would not have been anything very remarkable if they had, as jurymen are usually in a condition of mind favorable not only to "damning a Dutchman," but damning everybody else.

The *Staats Zeitung*, however, did not take this comprehensive and highly philosophical view of things. It poured hot shot all along the line into the four clerks who served, and the five clerks who didn't serve, and into the firm which pays the nine clerks their weekly stipends. It made things very lively round at Field & Leiter's, and it called the clerks all manner of names, such as mummyfied Yankees, water-simpletons, Know-Nothings, hypocrites, and asses, to be all of which is certainly worse than to be "a damned Dutchman." The fight was growing to be a very interesting one, when a third party stepped in, and the third party has met with the same reception which the philanthropic stranger received when he undertook to interfere in the slight misunderstanding between the Irishman and his wife. This third party was another dry goods establishment which had an eye for business. Field & Leiter were apparently down, and here was an opportunity to go through their pockets and make off with their valuables. So this firm had the editorial article from the *Staats Zeitung* printed in circular form, and distributed it broadcast among the Germans in the West, and then sat down complacently to see Messrs. F. & L. close up their shutters and take advantage of the Bankruptcy act. They had thrown their boomerang, and they waited to see it knock the other establishment into flinders. But somehow the other firm kept its shutters open, and the clerks kept cutting and measuring, and Flora MacFlimsey kept coming in to worry the souls of the clerks and to enrich the coffers of their employers. By and by the boomerang came back. It had missed Field & Leiter and gone up to Sheboygan, whence Mr. Fritz Koehn sent it back vigorously. Mr. Koehn was one of the Germans to whom the circular had been sent, and he was one of the customers of Field & Leiter, but he could not appreciate the disinterested kindness of the other concern, and he did not understand the sudden interest which it took in his affairs. Mr. Koehn may or may not be an advocate of beer. It makes little difference. Business is business. If he can buy to advantage of F. & L. he will continue to buy of them, even though it should be proven that they were doing their utmost to suppress the manufacture of Bier and Wurst and Pretzel. And we presume that all other Germans take the same common sense view of the matter. In which case, the third party who has mixed in for the purpose of accumulating dimes and ducats will probably have an interesting time of it. The German can see as far into a mill-stone as any one else, and it makes no difference to him whether the party from whom he buys drinks beer or cider, or whether he eats kraut or codfish. He will buy where he can buy to the best advantage, and, if any one seeks to dissuade him from so doing, he will be very likely to get hit back. The letter of Mr. Koehn is a warning to third parties to keep out of a fight in which they are not principals. If the Germans have a bone to pick with Messrs. Field & Leiter, they prefer to pick it themselves, without any suggestions from outside parties, and the letter of Mr. Koehn is an indication that the bone is a very small one, and hardly worth picking.

THE CHINESE QUESTION AGAIN.

A few days since we commented upon the extraordinary action of the authorities of San Francisco in passing ordinances which discriminated against the Chinese as a race. These ordinances decreed that every Chinaman arrested, for any offense whatever, should suffer the loss of his pigtail,—an indignity of the worst possible description to those people. They also decreed that the bodies of the Chinese should no longer be carried back to China for interment, and, by their authority, a special tax was levied upon all Chinese laundrymen. The Mayor of the city, however, rendered them inoperative by vetoing them, and in his veto message took precisely the ground which The Tribune had taken, namely, that they were contrary to the letter and spirit of existing treaties, and therefore void, because neither city ordinance nor State law can contravene national treaties. The Chinese themselves, however, in their remonstrance against the unjust discrimination proposed by the San Francisco authorities, presented a knock-down argument. They called attention to the fact that the policy of their Government had been heretofore strictly exclusive, and that they had abandoned that policy under the compulsion of foreign powers, which had defeated their armies, opened their gates, and entered and taken possession wheresoever they pleased, both for social and commercial purposes. The result of this was that the Chinese junks and trading-boats had been driven out of their own waters by American and English vessels, and an army of Chinese laborers, larger than all those now in America, had been thrown out of employment. Having thus stated their premises, they draw a logical conclusion by proposing a speedy and complete repeal of all the treaty stipulations existing between the United States and China, which shall require the retirement of all Chinese people and trade from the United States, and the withdrawal of all American people and trade from China, thus severing the commercial intercourse of the two countries at one blow. The United States, they argue, will thus be freed from the embarrassing questions which now disturb this country, growing out of the presence of Chinese laborers and merchants, and China will be at liberty to resume its old exclusive policy, or, as the remonstrants express it, "they can stay at home, mind their own business, and let other people do the same." This is the proposition which they make, and they invite the American people to agree to it, and the American press to aid them in bringing about "this desirable state of affairs." This is a dead shot, and gives the San Francisco authorities an opportunity to stop and consider what they are about. Hereafter John Chinaman will not merit the opprobrious epithet of the "heathen Chinee." He has shown himself to be master of the situation by every rule of honesty and fair dealing at least, and in the strategy of diplomacy has proved himself an adept. His proposition touches San Francisco in the most vital spot. It goes to the very bottom of her purse. Without the Chinese market, where would San Francisco be? Drive out the American traders from China, and what becomes of our silk and tea interests, which are now so extensive and lucrative? Evidently this was a view of the case which had not occurred to the sapient authorities of that city in their blind and headlong crusade against the Chinese and Chinese labor. It adds to the importance of the proposition that it is not only a logical one, but in every way a fair, honest, and consistent one. It is the same method which any prudent and shrewd merchant would adopt in his private business to protect himself against an unjust discrimination. In the present state of our commercial relations with China, a suspension of treaty stipulations would involve us in great confusion, and produce a disturbance in the market of much more consequence than the distractions of the Chinese labor question. The Chinese are better able to get along without us than we without them. We want their teas, and silks, and other commodities under the most favorable circumstances, and we must have them. How much we are indebted to the Chinese can be estimated from the fact that, during the ten months ending April 1, 1873, we called upon them for about 50,000,000 pounds of teas, and for silks, spices, and drugs in proportion. Is it entirely consistent, therefore, for us, after having broken their walls down, and forced them out of their exclusive policy, after insisting that they shall come out and Americans shall go in, and extorting treaties to that effect, to force them back into their holes again by discriminating against their labor, and trampling upon their personal rights and customs? If there is no better or more dignified method than this of solving the problem of Chinese labor, we had better acknowledge the impossibility at once. We should at least imitate the dignity of the "heathen Chinee" in dealing with a great question.

THE "PRO RATA" DISCUSSION IN ENGLAND.

The people of Great Britain are as seriously harassed with the perplexities of the railroad problem as the people of this country. The railroad corporations there do not expect to earn as large a percentage on the capital invested as the American railroad companies. They are well satisfied with earnings that will amount to 5 per cent on the capital stock, and 4 per cent dividends place the stock at par. But the investments are much larger. There are 16,000 miles of railroad in England, representing a cost of £550,000,000 sterling, or about $170,000 a mile. A large estimate on the actual average cost of railroads in this country is $50,000 a mile. The greater cost in England is represented by the greater difficulties in engineering, the long and more costly process of securing franchises, the larger expense of purchasing the right of way, and the superior character of the work that is done. The difference in the capital invested more than balances the difference between the average rates of interest of England and America, so that the railroad rates exceed even those of this country. The passenger rates are 5 cents a mile, about double the average of the Continental countries, and the freight tariff is higher in the same proportion. The people have jumped at the conclusion that the railroads are all practising extortion, which is probably true of a portion of them, and the subject has regularly come before the Board of Trade and the British Parliament for some time past. The latest discussion has been as to the policy of the Government purchasing the entire railroad system; but even those who favor this extreme measure advocate a payment of a full capitalization of 5 per cent earnings for twenty years, with an allowance for increase of value within the next twenty years. The main argument used is that the Government can borrow the money at a lower rate of interest than the railroads pay, and, therefore, can put down the rates to the people,—an argument, by the way, that would not apply at all in this country, if our Government should undertake to go into the railroad business.

One of the advantages claimed for the Government assumption of the railroads of Great Britain is the equalization of rates all over the country, which would necessarily be adopted. This has led to a discussion of uniform rates, and the evidence is all opposed to the practicability and justice of the theory that there should be a law requiring all railroads to charge precisely the same sum per ton per mile from everywhere to everywhere. The evidence resulted, as stated in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, in establishing the fact that producer and consumer alike would suffer by such a policy; that rich districts on the coast would be gorged with trade, while the towns less advantageously located would die out; that the London supply of meat from Scotland, amounting to hundreds of tons yearly, would be cut off; that the main supply of vegetables from the West would be stopped, and that the metropolis would be forced to look to one quarter alone for its fuel supply. It is notable that not one of those who gave testimony in favor of adopting a uniform tariff failed to commit himself to an exhibition of some selfish motive, and all were obliged to admit at last that the policy would work serious injustice, and in some quarters absolute ruin. As an instance of its workings, the Midland Railroad Company now carries about 9,000,000 tons of coal a year, 2,000,000 tons of which go to London at a low rate for the long distance; but if the Company were compelled to carry the other 7,000,000 tons at the same rate, they would be forced to abandon the London trade,—a result which would be damaging at once to London, to the Company, and to the coal district. Another illustration was afforded by the Midland Company, which carries a large amount of iron. The rate for fifty miles or less is a penny per ton per mile, which it has been found necessary to charge in full recompense for the handling, which is as much for a short distance as for a long distance, and the transportation. If the Company were compelled to make a uniform rate per mile, it was found that it would either have to do the local business at a loss, or put on such a tariff as to exclude certain iron districts from the Midland manufactures. Another case: At Wiltshire, Eng., there is an extensive deposit of iron ore, containing only about 30 per cent of iron, but no coal in the neighborhood for smelting purposes. The Great Western Company have made low rates for carrying coal a long distance, thereby enabling the Wiltshire district to produce its iron. If the Great Western were forced to make uniform rates, it could not do so at the price at which coal is now delivered in Wiltshire, and the iron works would be shut up. These are but samples of evidence that was enlisted on all sides, and many of those who favored the adoption of a uniform toll were found to have solicited the same concessions in certain quarters which they denied to others in different instances. The proposed uniform tariff was to extend to passenger travel as well as freight transportation, but it did not require much time or skill to demonstrate that a road running through a district of 20,000 people could not afford to carry passengers at the same rate as another road traversing a district of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 people.

The principle of the proposed uniform tariff in England is materially the same as that of the *pro rata* law in Illinois. The only difference is that the Illinois law applies to "like quantities of freight," which affords the railroads a loop-hole to furnish special rates for large consignments, though we are informed that the railroads do not intend to avail themselves of this possible privilege under the law. However the *pro rata* principle has been technically and laboriously defined in the statute, the railroads have signified their intention of abiding by it, and it must stand or fall on the trial which it shall receive. It is worthy of note, nevertheless, that the principle of a uniform mileage rate, which was advanced as one of the reasons why Great Britain should take control of the railroads, eventually came out as one of the reasons why the Government should not assume this control. It was held that, in case of Government control, the adoption of the uniform rate would be necessary, for the reason that it would be dangerous to intrust a discretionary power in the hands of any set of Government officials. But it was demonstrated that the uniform mileage rate would be injurious to the best commercial interests of the country; and, consequently, the argument originally advanced in favor of the absorption of the railroad system became an argument against it.

The new movement projected in Louisiana under the leadership of Gen. Beauregard and other citizens of New Orleans for the greater harmony of races may be sincere and well intended, but we doubt whether it will cut any figure in the politics of the State. Politically, the negro has been at the top of the heap in Louisiana ever since he has had a vote. He has held the balance of power, and has been studiously courted by the carpet-baggers on whichever side they have chosen to range themselves. Mr. Warmoth and his faction utilized the negro vote as long as they could, and then Mr. Kellogg and his clique got hold of it. Nor have the negroes been content to vote. They have always had their full share of the political perquisities. They have governed in the Legislature and strutted in the local offices. Unless, then, the new movement for the equalization of the races be in the interests of the whites, it has no political significance. In its social bearings, it has been tolerably well demonstrated that Government cannot do for the negroes what they refuse to do for themselves. Under the constitutional amendments, they have the same rights as the whites, and, as they virtually administer the governments in many Southern States, they have all the means at hand to enforce these rights. If, under these circumstances, they fail to acquire the social recognition which this new movement proposes to give them, it is evidently because they fail to take advantage of the laws favorable to their progress, and neglect to cultivate the qualities that would give them a social status equal to the political status which the law has provided for them. The fact is, that the negroes at the South have a larger field and better opportunities than at the North. If they do not already own the ground, it is because they have refused to work for it. It has been cheap enough ever since the close of the War for every industrious negro to acquire a little plantation of his own, and with it all the recognition which sober and decorous industry commands everywhere, without regard to race or color. Instead of taking this course, the negroes have flocked to the towns and cities, and entered upon political bumming as a profession. They have acquired the political power they chiefly desired,—with what effect upon themselves and the country they inhabit is shown in the condition of things in Louisiana to-day.

Though the railroad managers have not yet come to any agreement on the subject of a *pro rata* tariff, the indications on all sides are that the rates of transportation will be materially increased. The tendencies are inevitably in this direction, as an increase in the rate is the only way in which the railroads can recompense themselves for the loss of business which they will suffer under the operation of the new law. In the experimental tariff submitted by the General Freight Agent of the Alton & St. Louis Road, the rates are steadily advanced from Chicago to a distance of 200 miles. The increase is from 20 to 60 per cent, or an average increase of, perhaps, 33 per cent. The Railroad Commissioners have already begun to receive complaints from shippers in regard to the operation of the law. The owner of a coal-mine on the line of the Rock Island & Pacific Road, about 100 miles from Chicago, complains that the tariff on his coal will be advanced 60 per cent, and he says that it will henceforth be impossible for him to compete with the Indiana coal-mines at this rate, and that he will have to abandon his business. If an increase of rates becomes apparent from the outset, it will not be long after the new law goes into operation before its effect on the shippers will be well known. It is not at all probable that the railroads are increasing their rates unnecessarily. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Alton case has taught them that they cannot make unreasonable charges, and the penalties for doing so under the new law are severe enough to deter them from making the attempt. It is safe to assume, therefore, that they are forced to increase the local rates in order to conform to the *pro rata* principle of the law. It is a curious result that the intermediate stations which objected to the discrimination in favor of long distances or greater business will be the first to suffer by the new law for which they have clamored. This result may have the effect of changing the popular sentiment on the subject of *pro rata* rates.

That the Congressional movement for granting away all the public lands to Agricultural Colleges was the result of a private lobby, with personal gain in view, was suspected at the time it came so near succeeding; but it is now very certain that the farmers, who ought to take the chief interest in the project if it were worthy, regard it as belonging to the class of frauds that, under various pretexts, have sought to secure the possession of Government lands. The Agricultural Congress held recently in Indianapolis refused to indorse this proposed disposition of the lands, though it was brought before that body under the auspices of the Agricultural College ring. Still later, a representative farmers' convention in Southern Indiana has passed a resolution demanding that the public lands shall be held in good faith to secure homes for actual settlers only, and that grants of land for educational purposes shall only be made to promote a system of common schools, the benefits of which may reach all classes of the community. It is to be hoped that the scheme will not be revived. If it shall be revived, however, it will no longer bear the tacit approval of the farmers, and neither Congress nor any other legislative body will be likely to fly in the face of the farmers for some little time to come.

The Granges first started out with the intention of holding aloof from politics, and the Republican newspapers have been actively engaged in warning them against the dangers of confusing their movement with opposition to party organization. It has not taken the Grangers very long, however, to penetrate the shallowness and guess the selfish motive of this advice. One by one, their separate organizations have declared the intention of cutting off from all existing party attachments. In Iowa, this movement for a new party has extended pretty much over the whole State. The latest declaration comes from the Patrons of Husbandry in Page County, who declare that the only hope for the success of the farmers' movement is at the ballot-box, and who call for a County Convention of farmers to nominate candidates for county officers. The only comfort which the Administration party can find in this new political movement is in the persistent unanimity with which all these conventions have denounced salary-grabs, Credit Mobiliers, monopolies, and all other frauds upon the people. The responsibility for these frauds is indicated in the declared purpose of the farmers "to act together regardless of past political affiliations."

A new work has recently been published in England, entitled "Modern Christianity a Civilized Heathenism," which is not calculated to afford much comfort either to heathen or Christians. With reference to newspapers, the writer says every view they express is a heathen one. "The editors themselves would not pretend that it is otherwise. It is the view of writers who leave Christ entirely out of the question—who would never dream of stopping to consider what Christ might have to say about this or that. They would laugh at you if you suggested such a thing. The public press is concerned with the rights of the people, the prosperity of the country, and the temporal welfare of man. It utterly ignores Christ and Christianity." This is sufficiently sweeping on the secular press. The writer of the work has no opinion to express of the religious press, but he administers a back-handed blow at Christians as a class in the following sharp manner: "And yet you Christians read it, regulate your opinion by it, suffer it to influence insensibly your thoughts, your principles, your moral tone." The worst of it is, he suggests no remedy for the grievance.

A railroad case was recently tried in Indiana which establishes a valuable precedent in fixing one of the rights of travelers. One Mrs. Winscott had a ticket to pass over the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, from Seymour to Brownstown. The train failed to stop at the latter place a sufficient length of time for the lady to get off in safety. Before the train had got a quarter of a mile away, she requested the conductor to stop the train, which he refused to do, and carried her eight miles away, also refusing to stop at Vallonia, which was only four miles from Brownstown. Mrs. Winscott, therefore, brought suit before a Justice of the Peace, and recovered judgment for $30 damages. The case was appealed by the Company to the Court of Common Pleas, in which she recovered $100, the whole amount of damages claimed. The Court instructed the jury that the train should have been stopped a sufficient length of time to allow the passenger a reasonable opportunity to get off, regardless of the rules or customs of the Company.

It has been discovered that a number of sets of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War" have found their way into second-hand book-stores, where they have been selling from $9 to $10 a set. As there were about a dozen sets of this book printed for each Senator and member of the House, it is very naturally concluded that some of these gentlemen have confounded them with their share of "back-pay," and have disposed of them, instead of sending them around among their constituents. The Toledo *Blade* clamors for the names of these guilty wretches "who sold books belonging of right to their constituents, and pocketed the money." It would be more reasonable to demand that the practice of book-publishing by the United States Government for gratuitous distribution should be stopped. That the particular books in question should command a price, is simply an evidence that they are of more value than the great bulk of Government literature.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The syndicate which has taken in charge the Republican party of Massachusetts, and which proposes to make Ben Butler Governor now and Senator hereafter, dined in a body at the Revere House, Boston, last Friday. There were present fifty-nine persons,—among them, Collector Thomas Russell, Marshal Roland G. Usher, George P. Sanger, George B. Loring, John H. French, et al.; and we now quote from the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*:

After the cloth had been removed, Col. French made a few remarks, and called up Col. Hoyt, of Athol, who proposed a sentiment which brought out Gen. Butler. The latter made quite a lengthy speech, in which he mainly defended his course on the salary-grab, giving a history of its inception in Congress, and showing that the subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which he was the only member whose term of office held over, and, therefore, the Committee selected him as the proper person to present the bill. He denied being the author of the bill, and stated that he was at first greatly opposed to it. Later, however, he became convinced that it was right, and so he advocated and should defend it. He spoke of the number of times Congress had voted in favor of similar bills in regard to back-pay, and gave one instance in which Senators Sumner, [illegible] and Gov. Washburn had taken their back-pay. [illegible] Gen. Butler squarely announced himself as a candidate for Governor. . . . . The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting broke up at a late hour with three cheers for "Ben Butler, the next Governor of Massachusetts," and a unanimous and [illegible] declaration in his favor.

—The Boston *Advertiser* says:

It is not to be believed on any evidence yet offered [illegible]

that the State is at the mercy of any hotel conspiracy or dark lantern [Liquor-League] gang. Neither one faction nor the other will come within sight of the object they aspire to, unless the people, disgusted with the apparent tendency of events, shirk their political duties. If they choose to take that attitude, the Republican party as such, strong as it is, may be driven out of the canvass, as the grangers have driven both Republican and Democrat out of sight in Illinois. Partisan and party ties rest lightly on the consciences of most men in these times.

—The Galena (Ill.) *Gazette*, the paper that Grant reads, thinks the Republican party has got business on hand, and says:

It is not now a day too soon for us to begin to clear decks for the final action. This can be done most effectively by inquiring at once if any abuses have crept into the public service anywhere—and it would be strange if there had not—let them be reformed promptly. This should be made the duty of each department of the Government, of Congress, and of State officials, aided by the united support of the press. The Republican is the party of patriotism, principle, and progress. It must be made one of purity or perish.

—The Central Pacific Railroad managers have opened the campaign, in California, for the election of a Legislature, next September, by dictating the nominations of both the Republican and Democratic parties, in Sacramento, and by controlling the primary organization of both parties in San Francisco. It is assumed to be one of the chartered rights of the railroad managers in California to control both parties, and it is no small part of their business to do it. Controlling both, they have wisely allowed the two County Conventions at Sacramento to express some glittering generalities on the railroad question, just to tickle the boys.

—The Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Commonwealth* flings this brick-bat into the crowd:

We have often thought how little real respect our rich statesmen seem to have for their departed co-workers. We presume there are twenty men in public life who served the people with S. A. Douglas, who are millionaires to-day. Any one of them could draw a check for a sufficient amount of money with which to erect a suitable monument to his memory, and otherwise ornament the grounds surrounding his resting-place. If one could not, half-a-dozen of them would find no difficulty in doing so. But they don't do it. Why? Who will answer?

—The Republican vote in Polk County (Des Moines), Iowa, was last year 8,051. In the primary elections, last week, when candidates were to be nominated by direct ballot, there was hardly more than one-fifth of the party vote, and this was not accidental, or because "the farmers were too busy." The DesMoines *Leader* says:

The Republican party of the county is all ragged and torn. Its record is made foul by the men who worked out its corrupt destiny. The rings and fuglers have filled their pockets, and left the rank and file to whistle when tax pay-day comes. There are yet greater things in store to open the eyes of these men who have not gone to the primaries. Before election day comes there will be greater revelations, which will fix their purpose to cut loose and be independent. The farmers who have inaugurated the independent movement will be strengthened and encouraged by the result of Saturday. The anti-monopoly movement will walk triumphantly over the carcass of politicians, and restore the government of local affairs to honest hands.

—The party that, only a little while ago, bragged of its 60,000 majority in Iowa, will meet in State Convention at Des Moines, June 25, and renominate Gov. Carpenter, notwithstanding the Republicans of Lee County (Keokuk) have said:

Resolved, That we are desirous of political reform and for honesty, economy, and purity in all official administration; that to secure this is the duty of every citizen; that to this end every man should feel bound to participate in politics, and to make an end to bad men forcing their election by securing a party nomination, we declare it the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad man and incompetent official, whether he be a candidate upon our own or upon any other ticket.

—Gov. Carpenter, being well-assured of a renomination by his party friends, has turned his attention exclusively for several months past to "pulling the wool over the eyes of the farmers." He wants the farmers to stand back and let politicians nominate all the candidates, just as they have been doing for lo these many years, whereby the politicians and corporations have gotten rich off of public plunder stolen from the farmers and other working classes. He said to the farmers at Mount Pleasant, "Your power will be in your moral influence." Will His Excellency inform the farmers how their *moral influence* will prevent roguish politicians from plundering them in the future more than in the past?—*Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution.*

—The remedy lies with the people—they must give heed to the situation if the country is to be held for the good of its children. They must cease to amuse themselves with the hope that "their party will bring things out all right."—*Ripon (Wis.) Free Press.*

—If the territorial democracy follow the amiable advice of the newspapers, keep out of politics, and make up their own tickets and vote for them irrespective of parties, what is to become of the politicians? Will Othello's occupation be gone? Of course we want the farmers to come to the front, because they will revolutionize politics and parties when they do, and be likely to run the Government on a basis of rigid economy; but what is to be the fate of those who live by their political wits?—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Mr. George Lear, a Republican member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, has squarely stated in the Convention the truth that the Republican party in that State "is governed by a set of thieves."

We need not go far from home for proof of this fact, and it is singularly surprising that in every county in Pennsylvania, to-day, a very *few* men, by some secret or mysterious influence, manage to control the primary movements of both parties, so that not once in ten years are nominations made satisfactory to the people who vote for and elect them. This managing business has been carried to such an arrogant extreme that it is now attracting the very closest attention, and we will be disappointed if this "ring rule" is not forcibly broken down in Pennsylvania during the present canvass. Honest and independent men are resolved no longer to submit to it; for the very just reason that, to continue thus to be ruled in the primary affairs of the party to which they belong, is to admit that they have masters whom they dare not disobey.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal.*

—For years it has been a notorious fact that railroads, in order to attain their ends, have bribed Legislatures, elected United States Senators, "controlled" executives, and corrupted the Judiciary. The pernicious influences of the gigantic railroad monopolies are felt in every part of the country, in every branch of industry. They paralyze industries, corrupt our politics, weaken our respect for law, and lower the moral tone of the people. . . . The success of the abolitionists was due to the "higher-law doctrine" of William H. Seward. Perhaps the modern emancipationists, confronted by such decisions as that of Judge Lawrence, must have recourse to it also. In the meantime, they will use what weapons they possess.—*Louisville Commercial.*

—The West is alive to-day with granges, with large public meetings called to consider what remedies, if any, can be adopted to bring about something like an equilibrium in the value of products, with organizations that discuss the nature of the crisis upon the country, and the scarcity of money everywhere; but, until it takes direct hold upon the high protective tariff and demands its destruction in the name of the suffering millions, it will never find a solution to the questions which are agitating it, and never an escape from the difficulties which of late have seemed well nigh insurmountable.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

—The simple fact that many of the salary-grabbers in their fright, are now returning their ill-gotten gains to the Treasury, will not be sufficient to save them.—*Wisconsin Pinery.*

—The moral of all this is that it is too late, and, for the last two months, at least, has been too late, for conscience-smitten Congressmen to make restitution of the back pay which they have grabbed. If they have got it they may as well keep it, and if they kept it for thirty days after drawing it, they may as well have kept it altogether. A resolution of inquiry by the next Congress will show who have refunded back pay, and the date of re-payment. If such a resolution is not adopted, the vote by which it is strangled will be equally insignificant!—*Milwaukee News.*

—The people have, almost as a unit, agreed that, soon after the opening of Congress next winter, the "salary-steal" shall be ventilated, and its supporters squelched. Resolutions will be submitted denouncing the authors of that shameful scheme, an act proposed repealing the law, and an effort made to compel the restoration of the money stolen from the tax-payers.—*Springfield (Ill.) Register.*

—On the fourth day of every month the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and House send to each Senator, and to each member elected to the Forty-third Congress, a draft for $625, the amount of the month's salary.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Mr. James G. Blair, of the Northeastern District of Missouri, by his recent attempts to justify his back-pay larceny, has gained him an unenviable and conspicuous notoriety. The local press of his district, of both political parties, are unanimous in the opinion that he has dug his political grave both wide and deep, and is only awaiting the enthusiastic interment that will undoubtedly be given him as soon as the voters of the district have an opportunity.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

A DAY IN THE WOODS.

The Opening of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Inaugurated by a Free Ride, and a Dinner Under the Trees.

What the Road Is, and What It Will Become—Those for Whose Benefit it was Built are Satisfied with It.

"Chicago & Pacific" is the short and withal comprehensive name of a new railroad line which has pushed itself to within a mile or so of Elgin, on its way to the Golden Gate. It is hardly necessary to give an extended history of the enterprise, because it is young, and its affairs have been pretty thoroughly ventilated already in the columns of the city press. The railroad was first spoken of a few months after the greatest fire, such men as George S. Bowen, Col. R. M. Hough, and T. S. Dobbins becoming deeply interested in it. They got an idea in their heads that a line running across the State from Chicago to Savannah, on the Mississippi River, where it could connect with roads in direct connection with either the Northern or the Southern Pacific routes, would rapidly develop into a paying institution; and when they are troubled with a scheme of that nature, they generally proceed to set it on foot without unnecessary delay. Several routes were suggested and carefully examined, and, at last, the one which was considered to be the best topographically, and the surest to furnish freight and passengers, was selected. This route leads the road through the western side of the North Division, close to the sweet-smelling North Branch, and through the most beautiful of the city's environs. The line having been determined upon, and the route selected, the only thing that remained to be done was to get the right of way and a charter. This was successfully accomplished a year ago this present month, and work was immediately begun. Many serious, almost insurmountable, obstacles had to be overcome during the year, and the progress of the road was consequently delayed. Bringing ground up and down to grade was about the severest labor that had to be performed, but the Company was fortunate in being able to purchase a gravel bed which it is hardly possible to exhaust. Trains are now running three times a day from the corner of North Halsted and North Branch streets to within a mile of the pretty little city of Elgin, and they would be going the whole way but for the action of the Northwestern Railway Company in applying for an injunction to restrain the Chicago & Pacific Company from exercising its privileges of right of way in crossing the Northwestern track near Elgin. The case is now in court, and will probably be decided one way or the other this week. The C. & P. runs through the prettiest suburban country to be found around Chicago. It is very thinly settled, owing to the lack of railway facilities hitherto; but it will not long remain in that desolate condition. Groves, and rivers, and meadows, and rolling prairie land are rather scarce hereabouts, but the North Division has more than its share of those natural advantages, and will eventually be largely benefited by them. There are several beautifully-located villages on the line of the road, among them being Galewood, River Park, Itasca, and Roselle. These places, and a dozen or more of less note, are furnished with commodious stations. It is a singular fact that but little or no land is advertised as for sale in the section of which we speak. The introduction of the railroad, it is said, has increased its value almost 100 per cent, and the anticipated increase in population cannot but raise it still higher. In a short time the Chicago & Pacific will have a depot of its own somewhere in the vicinity of the LaSalle street tunnel, as they have the right of way to that point. This will make the road vastly more useful to the country people and those doing business in the city who enjoy the rural breezes of summer. When Elgin is reached, the tracks will be laid down briskly on the other side, and trains will be sent along to Byron. The route is now being surveyed.

The writer commenced this article with the intention of saying something about an excursion and picnic, held at Hammond's farm, near Elgin, yesterday, and it is about time it should be done. It was a plain, common-sense, and highly enjoyable out-door entertainment, and every person who participated in it felt better than he or she had for a long time. At 8 o'clock in the morning, an excursion train, composed of two elegant passenger-coaches and a baggage-car, left the temporary depot at the corner of North Branch and Halsted streets. There were but few residents of the city on board, and the residents of any other locality were lamentably scarce. Every suburb at which the train stopped, however, turned out a healthy, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed delegation, laden with groaning baskets, the contents of which were concealed by snow-white napkins; and when the final halt was made at the farm of Mr. David Hammond, about a hundred people filed out of the cars, and wandered among the cool groves. When they grew tired at this, they flocked into Mr. Hammond's dairy and drank his cans of yellow cream and sweet milk, without as much as asking him how much he charged a quart. When full of milk to a satisfactory degree, they crowded around Mr. Hammond's extraordinary aquarium, and scared his several thousand fishes into piscatorial insanity. Though Mr. Hammond was once Sheriff of this county, he is nevertheless a whole-souled, hospitable gentleman, and it made him feel good to see that his neighbors found enjoyment in mussing up his dairy and creating a riot in his fish-ponds. Noon had passed by before milk became a drug and fishes a bore, and the excursionists began to feel hungry after their morning's sport. The baskets were speedily unlimbered, and Mrs. Hammond and several other estimable ladies and unequaled cooks set about laying a primitive table with things good to eat. There were cold flesh and fowl of all kinds, an abundance of pastry, and sweet country strawberries, fresh picked, immersed in real cream. Then there was tea, and lemonade, and other cooling beverages. Col. Hough made himself generally useful in transporting butter and things from one end of the table to the other, according as they were wanted, and he ladled the lemonade out of a milk can with a tin dipper and an artless simplicity that won all hearts. And when everybody said they had eaten enough, how anxious the Colonel was that they should try a little more, and how anxious Mrs. Hammond and the other kind ladies were that the strawberries and pies and tarts might not be allowed to go to waste. The feasting had to end at last, and then the older people sat under the shade trees and talked wisdom, while the young ones played the meanest game that was ever invented, croquet. When it was time to go home, Col. Hough spoke loud enough for everybody to hear him, and publicly thanked Mr. Hammond and his lady for their hospitality. Mr. Hammond said he would do the same thing over again if he had a chance, and was sorry that he did not know in time that so many people were to be present. Col. Hough announced that when the road was completed to Elgin, there would be a modest blowout at that place. The remark were greeted with demonstrations of approval, and then the cars were sought.

Mr. J. K. Lake, the Superintendent of the Chicago & Pacific Road, is deserving of the thanks of the excursionists for the care he took of them. It should have been stated before that the railroad company arranged the trip and gave the train free of cost, in order that the people living along the line might have an opportunity of testing the tracks and cars. Everybody appeared to be well satisfied, and Mr. Lake may feel complimented, as the road was built under his direction. He is one of the thorough railroad men of the West.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

The present warm spell appears to disgust theatre-goers. Aiken's Theatre excepted, light houses were the rule all round last evening. With the thermometer high up in the eighties, this was not to be wondered at. Myers' Opera-House, with Manning & Moran's Minstrels, did their share of business. The audience were too hot to laugh much. Their energies were divided between pulling out their handkerchiefs, mopping their faces, and using their fans. The present is the last week of the present company at Myers' Opera-House, and the closing-out bill is good enough to laugh over, even at the present temperature. The first part has been changed, and some new jokes injected into it. Unsworth's lecture on Light in answer to Prof. Tyndall would set that philosopher thinking; and Manning and Moran perform feats of legerdemain which would assuredly put Heller and Blitz to the blush. The burlesque of "Trovatore" is also good. The best of the weather dispenses with the fiery finale of the original opera. On Tuesday evening Billy Manning takes a farewell benefit.

WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.

Nixon's Amphitheatre has been filled every evening, and Wagner's Company have hitherto done extremely well. The extreme heat had the effect of slightly reducing the size of the audience last evening, but the house was more than comfortably full. An entire change of programme is announced for this evening, and if the weather moderates a large house may confidently be expected.

THE OTHER THEATRES

are doing only a fair business. "Blade o' Grass" is still played at McVicker's, and the pretty comedy, "Game of Love," at Hooley's, with Mr. Dillon still immersed in happiness. Mr. Giddens has improved on his impromptu impersonation of *Ted Murphy*, and the piece runs smoothly. An entirely new bill at the Academy of Music has given general satisfaction, the burlesque and ballet affording ample attractions. Aiken's Theatre is filled to overflowing. "Zoloe" is a success.

MR. JONES' ADVENTURE.

How a Good Samaritan Was Mistaken for a Highwayman by an Officer.

A man named John Burke presented a pitiable sight when he came into the Union Street Station at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The left side of his head was painfully enlarged, and his face was streaked with blood. He bore in his hand a note, signed by Mr. J. H. Jones, Agent for the Western Associated Press, in this city, which said that the bearer had been knocked down by footpads at the corner of Jackson and Loomis streets, and robbed of $23 in currency and a silver watch.

The history of Mr. Jones' connection with this affair is more interesting than that of Burke's, not only because Jones is better known, but that his experience illustrates that the Good Samaritan is played out, and that the part of wisdom now is to "pass by on the other side." Mr. Jones was returning home at unearthly hours, when saloons are closed and policemen generally asleep, when he heard some one groaning and sighing most dolefully. At first Mr. J. thought it was a repetition of the thief's stratagem, and that, as the crocodile imitates a pig's voice to attract its victim, so the wretch was simply trying to beguile him, Jones, into his clutches. But finally he conquered his fears and went in the direction of the sound, and found Mr. Burke, who told his story. It was Mr. Jones' first impulse to beg Mr. B. to stay there till he went down to the telegraph office and sent off an account of the affair to the country press. Burke remonstrated, fearing something worse might happen to him. Jones tried to reassure him, telling him that a man who had been so thoroughly robbed would not be molested again that evening. During the course of this interesting discussion, Mr. Burke fainted away, much to the exasperation of Mr. Jones, who had two or three other arguments to bring forward. Jones, seeing he had fainted for good, would have sprinkled water on his face, but there was none there. He would have burned a feather under his nose, but he had no feather. He would have unloosened his collar, but he had none on. While trying to find one, Jones felt a hand upon his collar. The policeman was a tall man. Jones is a short one. The policeman was muscular, and raised Mr. J. about five feet into the air. When Mr. Jones returned to the earth, he asked, panting, what that meant. The officer replied he was not in the habit of explaining his conduct to highwaymen. Mr. Jones wanted to know if the officer thought he was one. The policeman did not think it needed any argument. When he saw one man stooping over another that way, he knew what it meant. Mr. Jones explained how he was helping the wounded man. The officer said that was played. He had heard that kind of talk before. If he was not a highwayman, what was he? Mr. Jones asked to be conducted to a lamp-post, so he could prove his identity. So Mr. J. with the policeman's arms around him was conducted to a lamp-post. Since it was not lit, the policeman hoisted Mr. Jones up there, and that gentleman lit the gas. Then he descended, the officer carefully holding him. When on the ground he drew from his pocket half-a-dozen lead pencils, some telegraph blanks, a copy of a Pike County paper, a horse chestnut, some scraps of poetry, a tooth-brush, and finally a roll of paper, which turned out to be a receipted grocery bill. The officer read this, and though the sum was a small one, yet he admitted that a man with a receipted bill in his pocket was not apt to be a robber. So he told Mr. Jones he was sorry, brushed the dirt off his coat, smoothed his collar, and led him back to where Mr. Burke, who had recovered from his swoon, was cursing Jones for having deserted him.

Then Mr. Jones and the officer carried Burke to the house of Dr. Loomis, No. 744 Jackson street, and laid him down on the top of a picket fence, where he stuck until the medicine man came out.

Mr. Jones then told the doctor the whole story while he was dressing the wounds. He spoke so loud that he had quite a large audience of open-mouthed people about him when he got through. Burke felt himself to be so much of a hero when Jones ceased, that it gave him an abundance of strength to walk down to the Police Station. He said that the scoundrels who had assaulted him had been with him most of the evening, and had induced him to get drunk. The man's memory enabled a minute description to be taken of the robbers, and, if the detectives are worth anything they can catch them. It is believed that Mr. Jones will send voluntary "specials," containing a detailed account of the above affair to every city, town, and hamlet of the country.

PERSONAL.

E. Gulick, New York, is at the Matteson.

Henry Warren, Boston, is at the Gardner.

J. K. Graves, Dubuque, is at the Gardner.

Dr. Million, Springfield, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. H. Price, of Iowa, is at the Pacific.

R. M. Winslow, Green Bay, is at the Matteson.

Col. L. W. Shepherd, Illinois, is at the Matteson.

Judge Caton and wife, Ottawa, are expected at the Gardner to-day.

George Routlege, the publisher, and wife, London, are at the Sherman.

George W. Perrigo, City Editor *Free Press*, Galesburg, is at the Matteson.

The Rev. T. H. Thomas, D. D., and family, of Cincinnati, are at the Pacific.

J. H. Stewart, Superintendent of the Winona, Madison & Kenosha division of the Northwestern Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Members of a West Side croquet club will be pained to learn that one of their number insists upon thrusting his elbows over the back of a seat in an open street-car, and does not hesitate to shoot tobacco juice all over the vehicle, not infrequently upon ladies' dresses.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: John Quincy Adams, Lake Superior; E. C. Hawes, Boston; James Powell, Salt Lake City; James F. Stewart, Quebec; D. F. Seymour, Hartford; J. J. Safely, Cedar Rapids; J. W. Chapman, Council Bluffs; C. C. Briggs, Pittsburgh.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: John Bolden, Kansas City; Henry Williams and wife, New York; Henry Harper, Fond du Lac; J. N. Clark, Ohio; M. C. Cooley, Illinois; Charles Adams, Sandwich; S. Pratt and wife, Detroit; J. Bonnet and wife, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday were the following: W. J. Miller, Philadelphia; G. D. Low, Boston; D. F. Hinman, Cincinnati; Wm. H. Corning, Cleveland; R. P. Brayton, Syracuse; E. W. Eldridge, Detroit; T. J. Roddin, Rock Island; G. B. Harris, St. Louis; J. D. Swift, Columbus; Geo. B. Forrester, Brooklyn.

Time, yesterday morning. Scene, Judge Tree's Court. Mr. Storey (a lawyer)—"Your Honor, I would ask a continuance of this case, as my client, Mr. St. Clair Sutherland, is out of town. His absence is inevitable." Judge Tree—"I am surprised, Mr. Storey, at your making such a request. It is only a few moments since I left Mr. Sutherland. I met him as I was coming into Court." Consternation of Mr. Storey.

The Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., of New York, formerly of Chicago, is to preach the annual sermon before the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, on Wednesday next. On Sabbath morning next he will preach at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. This will be the first sermon preached in Chicago by the Doctor since he removed from our city to accept the pastorate of the Metropolitan Church, Washington.

Adam Black, the famous Edinburgh publisher, has retired from business at the age of 90.

R. A. Anger, of Le Roy, so long connected with the New York Central Railroad as Track Manager, has accepted the position of General Superintendent of the track of the new Canada Southern Railway, and removed to St. Thomas, Ont., where he will make his headquarters.

George G. Wright has been elected President of the Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Iowa.

Capt. Jack denies that he is the author of "Betsy and I Are Out," and asks to be permitted to live long enough to scalp the author of the slander.

Judge F. Mott, of Winterset, Iowa, has been elected President, and the Rev. J. A. Nash, of Des Moines, Secretary of the Baptist University at Des Moines.

Mrs. Gov. Claflin, has tendered to Vice-President Wilson her "cottage by the sea" at Cohasset, for rest and recuperation this summer, if he desires it.

Dr. E. A. Guilbert, of Dubuque, by invitation of the Board of Regents of the Iowa State University, will shortly appear before them, to renew his arguments in behalf of establishing a homoepathic chair or professorship in the University.

Has any one learned whether Hon. Schuyler Colfax, late dabbler in Credit Mobilier stock and Christian statesmanship, has been troubled with the donation of many one-thousand dollar bank notes since his return to South Bend?—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.*

The last survivor of the Harvard class of 1802, which numbered among its members President Allen, of Bowdoin College, Gov. Levi Lincoln, Leverett Saltonstall, the Rev. Dr. John Codman, Samuel Hoar, and others, died last Monday in Boston, in the person of William Minot, aged 90.

Just before M. Thiers "stepped out" he invited a Mr. Waddington into his Cabinet as Minister of Public Instruction. Mr. Waddington got his education at Rugby and Cambridge, where he took a very high stand, and a fellow-collegian writes about him to the London *Times*: "Excellence in rowing confers, I fear, but a brief immortality, if it is already forgotten that Mr. Waddington's crew was long 'head of the river' on the Cam, and that he succeeded in sustaining the honor of Cambridge on the Thames."

TRAGEDIES.

A Young Lady Shot by a Rejected Lover, Who Then Shoots Himself.

Nashua, N. H. (June 15), Dispatch to the Boston Journal.

The scene of the Hudson tragedy has been visited to-day by a multitude of curious people, on foot and in carriages; the greater number seemingly intent upon gratifying a morbid desire for full particulars and detailed accounts of all the facts relative to the unfortunate affair.

The circumstances which led to the tragedy are furnished by Mrs. Charles Wood, mother of Miss Ella F. Wood, the victim. Mrs. Wood states that the assassin, Mr. Henry Jewett, first came to their house in January, 1872, and was employed until April following at wood-turning by her husband. He was out of health at the time. During this time he formed an attachment for her daughter, who apparently favored his suit, and thought well of him.

The intimacy lasted about two months, when she became disgusted and declined further attentions. Since then he has been an occasional visitor, always zealously urging his suit, and endeavoring to reinstate himself in her affections. His importuning was all to no purpose, as she stoutly maintained her former decision. Recently he has shown great depression of mind, has brooded over the state of his affairs, and frequently affirmed that if she did not marry him she should not marry anybody, at one time exhibiting a pistol. On Saturday, a week before the tragedy, he came to the farm-house and desired to stay awhile, being apparently sick, and refusing food for three days at a time. Some time ago the Misses Wood joined the Methodist church; Jewett also joined. On Thursday night he read a chapter in the Bible, and Miss Wood offered the family prayer. He appeared strange, and, although the family had no particular fear, they did not want him about the house, but, being good-natured people, allowed him to remain under protest.

Saturday morning he called Mrs. Wood to his bedroom and requested a private interview with Ella. Mrs. Wood told him Ella did not wish it, but she would mention his request to her. Miss Wood declined, for the reason that on several occasions he had used abusive language to her. She wanted him to go away. Shortly after this request, and while Miss Wood was seated upon a sofa, Jewett came in and sat beside her. Mrs. Wood heard him using urgent and abusive language, and being mistrustful opened the door from the kitchen. Jewett put his arm about Miss Wood's waist, and endeavored, using endearing words, to pacify her, but she struggled to release herself. She finally succeeded in freeing herself, and took a seat by the window, when he pulled a seven-barreled pistol from his pocket, approached her, aimed at her heart, and fired, the ball passing harmlessly past her through the open window. She then seized him by his hands, and held them above his head, he, in the meantime, crowding her into a corner of the room, when she put her foot out to protect herself. Mr. Wood came into the room at this point, but not until the villain had discharged another barrel of the pistol, the ball entering the young woman's forehead and felling her to the floor.

Mr. Wood seized the assassin and a terrible struggle ensued, in which Jewett was crushed to the floor and the pistol taken away from him. The enraged parent then opened the door and forced him out into the yard, when Jewett immediately pulled a second revolver from his pocket, placed the muzzle to his ear, and discharged it, the ball penetrating and destroying the base of the brain, and making a wound that must cause his death in a short time.

The wounded girl came to her senses quickly and was placed upon the sofa, where she remained until medical aid reached her. Jewett laid under an apple tree in front of the house nearly all day, suffering terrible agony of body and mind. He called for Mr. and Mrs. Wood, and asked their forgiveness. The latter told him he could not live, when he innocently asked what he had done. He said, further, that he was not conscious of having done anything, and wanted her to send for some one to come and pray for him. His request was not complied with.

Late in the day, Jewett was taken to an unoccupied farm house, half a mile from the scene of the tragedy, where he now lies on a mattress, unconscious, and rapidly nearing his end. The physician probed his wound to the depth of seven inches, and decided that nothing can be done for him. Miss Wood is in a fair way of recovery. The surgeons have extracted the ball, and report that if inflammation does not set in she will recover.

Jewett has always been considered an inoffensive man. He was born in Nashua, is 26 years of age, tall, thin, wears a slight moustache, and is of the average intellect. His mother died when he was 14; his father and stepmother were drunken, dissolute people, and neglected him. At the age of 15, he stole some hay caps from a farmer, for which offense he served a term in the Reform School. Returning to Nashua, he worked at house-painting until it injured his health, when he gave it up and drove a milk-wagon from Hudson to this city for several years.

A Man Murders His Two Children and Attempts to Kill His Wife.

Hamilton, Ontario (June 17), Correspondence of the New York World.

This morning at half-past 6 o'clock, Thomas Fields, an Englishman, employed in the engine-house of the Grand Western Railway, in this city, made a desperate but futile attempt to murder his wife, and shortly afterwards killed his infant son, 14 months old, and his step-daughter, 4 years old, cutting their throats with a razor. The murders were committed at the residence of the family. Fields, for some time past, has been a drinking man, and spent most of his wages for drink, giving little to the support of his family. On Monday, after receiving his pay, he went on a debauch. His wife managed to obtain $10 of his wages. On Tuesday he asked for and received from her $2 of this sum. Yesterday afternoon he was sober, and he demanded the remainder of the money, and when Mrs. Fields refused to give it to him a violent quarrel, commenced by him, ensued. He threatened then to kill her, but as he had previously made similar threats no notice was taken of his words, and Mrs. Fields retired with the children, as usual, at bed-time. Fields went out subsequently, returned at 9 o'clock, and, after lighting a lamp and smoking for some time, went to bed. He arose this morning and shortly afterwards approached the bed where Mrs. Fields and the children were lying, the children being asleep and Mrs. Fields partly so. He struck his wife three severe, but not dangerous, blows on the head with a hatchet; but, as Mrs. Fields was a strong woman, she managed to wrest the instrument from him, and then ran out of the house screaming for help. It was during her absence, and prior to the arrival of a policeman who had been sent to the house to arrest him for the assault on his wife, that he cut the throats of the two children with a razor. The murder of the children was only discovered after the return of Mrs. Fields to the house. Fields was taken at once to the station-house, and, after the verdict of the Coroner's jury, was transferred to the jail. The public indignation is intense over this crime, and the lynching of Fields was seriously discussed when it became known that he had murdered the children.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Money loaned at 3@4 per cent most of the day, but advanced to 6 before the close.

Sterling quiet and steady, at 109¼ for 60 days, and 110@110½ for sight.

Gold was dull all day, at 115¾@116, closing strong at 116. Most of the purchases were by foreign bankers, under the rumor of a heavy failure in Vienna, which an investigation proved to be an old affair. Loans, 1@4 per cent. Clearings, $60,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $81,000. Customs receipts, $301,000.

Governments were dull and steady.

State bonds ruled very quiet.

Stocks opened steady, and after the early call advanced ¼@½ per cent, Western Union selling as high as 85⅞. The market thereafter ruled steady until after 1 o'clock, when a heavy raid was made by the bears, free sales being made of Union Pacific down to 24⅜, a fall of 2 per cent from the opening rate. A rumor of the serious illness of Horace F. Clark was used to depress the stock, which proves unfounded, as he was able to attend a conference with Gould, Schell, Tracy, and others. The movement had the general effect of carrying Western Union off with free sales to 85⅛; Ohios from 38⅛ to 37⅛; Atlantic & Pacific to 19⅞; C., C. & I. C. from 28 to 27⅛; Pacific Mail from 39⅛ to 38⅛; Erie from 63⅛ to 62⅞; Rock Island from 109⅛ to 108⅜; St. Paul from 52 to 51⅛; Wabash from 67⅛ to 66⅞. There was subsequently a slight improvement, say ⅛@¼ per cent, on the general list, but, under the leadership of Union Pacific, which left off at the lowest figure of the day, the closing tone was one of weakness.

Sterling 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	121½	Coupons '67	121
5-20s of '62	116¾	Coupons, '68	120½
Coupons, '64	116¾	10-40s	113¾
Coupons, '65	117½	Currency 6s	114¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	119¾	New 5s	114¾
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	95¾	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	79¾	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	79¾	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		
STOCKS.			
Canton	90	St Paul pfd	71¾
Western Union	85¾	Wabash	67¾
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	96
Wells-Fargo	82¾	Terre Haute	15
American Express	64	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70¾	Chicago & Alton	109½
Pacific Mail	38	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	37¾
Erie	62¾	C., C. & C.	86
Erie pfd	73¾	C., B. & Q.	105½
Harlem	131	Lake Shore	92¾
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	37¾
Michigan Central	97¾	Illinois Central	110
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stock	24¾
Northwestern	72	Union Pacific bonds	86¾
Northwestern pfd	84	Central Pacific bonds	103½
Rock Island	108¾	Del, Lack. & Western	105½
N. J. Central	105½	Hartford & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	51¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s; white, 11s 10d@11s 11d; club, 12s 4d. Corn, 26s 9d. Pork, 63s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, June 18—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 49⅞.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 8,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 26s 9d.

Lard, 39s. Cheese, 66s 6d. Cumberlands, 37s.

PARIS, June 18.—Rentes, 55f 80c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 42 cars reported to arrive, 1,037; total for the week, 8,279. The market was lively at strong yesterday's prices. The attendance of Eastern and country buyers was good. The late arrivals were better in quality. One choice lot of Iowa steers, av 1,636 lbs, sold at $6.75. About 1,700 were disposed of. Sales: 750 Illinois steers, av 1,031@1,428 lbs, at $5.40@6.37½; 27 Illinois cows and heifers, av 986@1,029 lbs, at $4.65@5.00; 20 Illinois stockers, av 975 lbs, at $5.65; 112 Illinois stillers, av 1,083 lbs, at $5.35; 20 Texas steers, av 963 lbs, at $4.50; 93 Iowa steers, av 1,225@1,636 lbs, at $5.90@6.75; 78 Ohio steers, av 1,120@1,174 lbs, at $5.85; 24 Ohio cows, av 818 lbs, at $4.15; 20 Michigan stockers, av 945 lbs, at $4.75; 248 Missouri steers, av 1,159@1,349 lbs, at $5.65@6.15; 38 Indiana steers, av 1,130 lbs, at $5.35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,000; total for the week, 6,200. The market was heavy, with little doing. Buyers and sellers are widely apart, holders asking ¼c above last week's closing prices. The first arrival of Canada lambs and sheep this season came to-day, too late for market. Sales: 444 Ohio clipped sheep, 88@102 lbs, $5.25@5.37½; 105 State clipped sheep, 87 lbs, $3.90; 78 Illinois wooled sheep, 94 lbs, $6.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,000; total for the week, 8,500. Market dragged at about 10c per cwt decline from yesterday's rates. Prices rule at $5.25@5.30. Sales: 242 Illinois hogs, 181@190 lbs, $5.25@5.30; 115 Missouri hogs, 244 lbs, $5.25; 125 Indiana hogs, 199 lbs, $5.25.

The Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, June 18.—The wool market for the past week has shown considerable firmness, with a good demand for domestic wool, and, as the stock is now reduced to a low point, there is an increased inquiry for fleeces. Dealers are disposing of California wool to manufacturers as fast as it comes to hand. The sales of Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania fleeces were made at 45@57½c, principally at 51@52½c, and a small lot of new Ohio at 52c. About 100,000 pounds of New York, Western, and New England fleeces were taken at 42@50c, and 300,000 pounds of spring California at 35c. Fall California, 19c. Super and extra pulled at 23@35c, including about 100,000 pounds Northern at 28@33c, and a choice lot of super at 65c. In foreign Wool there is rather more doing for carpet use, but fine wools are held above the views of buyers.

Boston Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 18.—In the Watertown cattle market yesterday the receipts of beef cattle were 1,672. There was a fair demand for choice cattle, but the rates for lower grades fell off. Choice, $10.00@10.25; extra, $9.00@9.25; first quality, $8.00@8.75; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,500. Market inactive; prices declined fully ¼c; sales of wool sheep at $3.00@4.00 each; extra, $4.50@7.50; spring lambs, $5.00 to $8.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The advance in cotton has imparted more firmness to manufactured goods in first hands, but quotations remain unchanged. Heavy cassimeres and overcoatings are in moderate request, but jeans and satinets rule dull. Brown and bleached cottons are quiet, and jobbing at irregular rates. Corset jeans are dull. Denims rule fairly active and firm. Prints and ginghams are slow. Percales, cambrics, and lawns are in moderate request. Foreign goods are inactive.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 18.—Crude petroleum firm, at $2.17½; refined dull, at 19¼c; July, August, and September, 19¼@19½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18.—COTTON—Irregular; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.40; common to good extra, $6.00@6.50; good to choice, $6.55@7.30; white wheat extra, $7.25@9.25; Ohio, $6.35@9.25; St. Louis, $6.75@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer and less active; receipts, 94,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.27½; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.40; No. 2 Dec., $1.52; Minnesota, $1.52@1.62½. Rye heavy and lower; Western, 85c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 69,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51@52½c; high mixed and yellow, 61@62c; white, 66½. Oats dull; receipts, 36,000 bu; new mixed Western, 41@43c; white, 45@47½c; black, 40@42½c.

WOOL—Quiet; Oregon, 37½c; lambs pulled, 45c; Ohio fleece, 47½c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 17@17½c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Quiet and steady at 35@50c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 28@30c; Orinoco, 27@27½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 17¼@19¼c. Sugar more active at 7@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8¼@8¾c; refined, 19@19½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 45½@46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower with fair business; new mess, $16.87½. Beef and cut meats quiet and unchanged. Middles quiet; short clear, 8½c; long clear, 8½@8⅝c; short ribs, 8⅜c. Lard firm; Western steam, 8 1-16c; kettle, 9¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 15@23c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.32; No. 2, $1.23¾; cash, $1.23; June, $1.19¾. July corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 33c cash, 35¾c July, 38c August. Oats in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 26c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 63c. Barley dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6¼c; Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 133,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 180,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 18.—Flour steady. Wheat in better demand; sales, 12,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.30; asking $1.37 at close. Corn dull; car lots at 43½@43¾c No. 2 Western. Oats quiet; sales 6,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at about 34½c.

FREIGHTS—Steady and quiet; wheat, 10¼c; corn, 9½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $6.75@7.25. Wheat quiet and weak, at $1.40. Corn dull at 41c. Rye quiet, at 65@66c. Oats dull at 36@42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.00@16.50. Lard dull; steam held at 8¼c, offerings light; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk firm, shoulders in demand at 6¼c, held at 6¾c; clear rib, 8¼c bid spot; sales, 8¼c in settlement, held 8¾c seller July; clear, 8¾@8¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9¾@9⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.55; No. 2 white Michigan, $1.53½; amber Michigan, $1.53 spot; $1.53, June; $1.40, July; $1.40, August; No. 1 red, $1.59½; No. 2 do, $1.49. Corn steady; high mixed, 42c, spot; 44c seller August; low mixed, 41½c; yellow, 42c; white, 47½c; no grade, 38½c. Oats 1c higher; No. 1, 35½c; No. 2, 33c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 800 bu; oats, 800 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; only sample sales; No. 3 red winter, $1.55@1.56; No. 2, $1.36@1.38; spring nominal. Corn dull and unsettled, closing lower; No. 2 mixed, 37@38c on track; 38½c in elevator; 39@39½c for July. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 30c on track; 31½@32c in elevator; 34@35c sacked. Rye dull; good to prime, 80c, sacked. Barley—Nothing doing.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at $16.75@17.00. Bulkmeats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard dull; summer steam, nominally 8c.

WHISKY—Firm at 89c.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet; most sales at $4.35@4.50.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour inactive, unchanged. Corn easier; 54@55c. Oats dull; 46@48c, sacked.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; held $17.00. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 9¾@9⅞c; clear, 9⅞c, all packed. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 6½@6⅝c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 9c, all packed. Lard steady; 8¾@10c tierces.

WHISKY—Steady at 89@90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and steady; No. 2 red, $1.50; No. 2 do, $1.40. Corn dull; 45@46c. Oats firmer; No. 1 State, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and weak; superfines, $4.00@4.50; extras, $4.75@5.50. Wheat quiet and lower; red, $1.50@1.56; amber, $1.60@1.65; white, $1.70@1.85. Rye and corn unchanged. Oats quiet; white, 47@49c; mixed, 44@45½c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 94@95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 61c. Oats lower and weak at 43@44c; white, 47@48c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Western scarce and firm at 18@21c.

WHISKY—Dull at 93@94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in light demand; No. 1, $1.80@1.82. Corn irregular; No. 2 Illinois, 49@54c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 18—12:25 p. m.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Plymouth, Oneida, Ballentine, Roanoke, Pacific, Wenona, Howard and barge, Superior and barge; bark Lottie Wolf; schooners Tailor, George Dousman, G. D. Norris.

PASSED UP—Propellers Japan, Blanchard, Russia, Westford; schooners Ishpeming, Oliver Culver, Alderbaran, Cameron, Exile, J. P. Murray, Lake Forest, Cambridge, Webb, Warmington, Stalker, John Gross, Dolphin, Oneida.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—PASSED DOWN—Props Gordon Campbell, Mary Jarecke, Huron City, brig Standard, schrs Knight Templar, Ellsworth, Surprise, Barker, Miami, Hartzell, Schulkill, Pathfinder, Kelderhouse, Harmon, Atmosphere, Fayette, Czar, Brown, Mineral State, Nabob, Dan. Lyons, Monitor, Blazing Stars L. Hanna.

PASSED UP—Prop Yosemite; bark Mary Merret; schr S. A. Wood.

ARRIVED—The bark Butcher Boy, which was sunk last fall at the head of Lake Erie, arrived here to-day.

WIND—Southwest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

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Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 m., Monday, 23d inst., for sale of Lot suitable for building site for Old People's Home, size equal to 80 feet frontage and 160 feet depth; Lot to be located on South Side, between Thirtieth and Thirty-ninth-sts., east of State, or on West Side, between Van Buren and Lake-sts., east of Western-av., or on North Side, between Division-st. and Fullerton-av., east of Halsted-st.

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III. Nature and Origin of the Drift-Deposits of the Northwest—II. By N. H. Winchell.
IV. Domestic Economy of Fuel—II. By Capt. Douglas Galton.
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VI. The Longevity of Trees. By Elias Lewis. (Illustrated.)
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XII. John Stuart Mill. (Portrait.) His Education and Marriage, by H. R. Fox Bourne; his Career in the India House, by W. T. Thornton; his Moral Character, by Herbert Spencer; his Botanical Studies, by Henry Trimen; his Place as a Critic, by W. Minto; his Work in Philosophy, by J. H. Levy; his Work in Political Economy, by Prof. J. E. Cairnes; his Influence at the Universities, by Prof. Fawcett; his Position as a Philosopher, by W. A. Hunter.
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DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stanton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE E. STANTON,
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Chicago, June 16, 1873. CHARLES TATUM.

The undersigned will continue the business of IMPORTERS and FAMILY GROCERS, under the firm name of STANTON & CO., at No. 973 Wabash-av., with a branch at No. 191 West Madison-st.

GEORGE E. STANTON,
LUCIUS C. PARDEE.

Having purchased the interest of my partners in the store No. 146 East Madison-st., I shall continue business there as heretofore.

CHARLES TATUM.

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Official Drawing of the Daily Combination Lottery: CLASS NO. 152, FOR JUNE 18, 1873. 25, 60, 20, 31, 64, 34, 56, 27, 45, 36, 29, 8, 68. CLASS NO. 153, FOR JUNE 18, 1873. 44, 22, 56, 39, 71, 67, 6, 28, 23, 13, 74, 54.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18.

In the local money market there were no features of importance to-day. Money is superabundant, and is to be had at 8 per cent on call loans, secured by good collaterals. The money put out on loans of this kind is not likely to be called for during the next two months, so that, practically, they will be sixty-day loans in many instances.

New York exchange is abundant and weak at 50c per $1,000 discount.

There is considerable currency going to the country, and being pretty well distributed all over the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Business is getting very dull in nearly all departments of trade. About the only exceptions to the general dullness is the movement of grain Eastward, and some activity in the trades connected with building. But in what are known as the strictly mercantile lines of trade: dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats, etc., business has become very dull within the past week or two. Large crops and the consequent high freights left the farmers but little profit out of their last year's labor. This little is practically made less by the fact that, while prices of agricultural products are down to a lower average than before the war, all manufactured articles are still high. The farmers feel unusually poor this spring, and are buying comparatively little. As an instance, it is said that not half so many reapers, mowers, cultivators and other agricultural machines are being sold in the country as at this time last year. This is also the rule as regards clothing, luxuries, etc., etc. This falling off in the consumption of goods is shown in the diminishing sales of merchants, and the effects extend through all the ramifications of trade and transportation; even the railroads are not making money. They have heavy freights eastward, but light ones westward. The diminished demand for goods this spring is shown by the fact that considerable quantities of imported goods have been re-exported from New York to Europe, thus showing that the demand for foreign goods has fallen far short of the expectations of importers last fall. The New York *Bulletin* mentions the fact that the importations of silks, for the first five months of the year, amounted to only $14,000,000 against $18,400,000 for the same time of 1872; yet so depressed has the market been that it has been found impossible to fully market this comparatively moderate importation, and now, at the close of the season, a large jobbing house has been buying out the stocks of importers and re-exporting them to Europe at a profit. The record of exports for the last two weeks shows several large shipments of dry goods (exclusive of domestics) to England and the Continent of Europe, which have been mainly sent out in this way.

The decline in the consumption of manufactured and imported articles shows that taxation is impoverishing the agricultural classes, and that the bounty paid to manufacturers in the shape of a productive tariff comes out of the labor of the farmers. Thus, while the protective system builds its lofty structures of home manufactures, it at the same time saps the foundations upon which they stand.

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY RAILROAD BONDS.

Some months ago we mentioned the fact that Western holders of St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad bonds were anxiously, but unsuccessfully, inquiring for the officials who were to pay the promised 10 per cent gold interest. We see now by the Boston *Bulletin* that there has been an excited meeting of the bondholders, that the bonds have fallen to 31¼, and the holders are indignant. It is reported that the road has but 500,000 acres of available land, instead of 1,500,000, as it supposed. A committee of five has been appointed to investigate matters for the anxious inquirers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Northern Pacific Road recently announced its intention to close its 7-30 loan at $30,000,000, and complete its work by the aid of a 6 per cent gold bond. By thus limiting the 7-30 issue, it is expected that the present bonds, which will then be introduced in the New York market, will approximate toward the price for which they are made receivable by the Company from the purchasers of lands, viz.: 110, and for which purpose they are already in constant and increasing demand.

LONDON FINANCES.

The changes in the Bank of England rate of discount during the last six weeks have been remarkably rapid and large, viz: May 7, 4 to 4½ per cent; May 10 to 5 per cent; May 17 to 6 per cent; June 4 to 7 per cent; June 13 down to 6 per cent.

Chadwick's (London) *Investment* circular, in its review of the money market for the month of May, says:

American railways have declined in public confidence, and Western mines are entirely distrusted. The greatest, though, perhaps, not the most notorious, is that of the Emma undertaking, which, standing last year at 50 per cent premium, is now being daily thrown upon the market at 75 per cent discount. Other foreign securities in the London market during the month have been generally depressed. Turkish bonds suffered a severe fall, followed by an equally rapid recovery.

THE BRITISH TARIFF.

The simplicity of the British tariff as contrasted with our own is shown by the fact that while our tariff covers several thousands of articles, the entire list of dutiable goods in the British tariff includes only 65 articles. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1872, the British tariff yielded a total revenue of £20,513,000, or nearly $99,000,000. Of this amount more than nine-tenths was collected from duties on five leading articles, viz:

From tobacco	£ 6,842,094
From sugars	3,434,521
From tea and coffee	3,484,974
From spirits	4,527,171
From wines	1,649,586
From all other articles	483,931
Total	£20,[illegible]283

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115⅜	116
5-20s of '64	115⅜	116
5-20s of '65	116⅜	117
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	119⅛	119⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120⅛	121
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119⅜	119¾
10-40s	113⅛	113⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅛	114⅞
Gold (full weight)	115⅛	116
Gold Coupons	115⅛	116
Gold Exchange	....	116⅛
Sterling Exchange	109⅛@110⅝	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	99¾ & int.	
Cook County 7s	99¾ & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	95@98	

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, June 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 45 to 48, in Block 5, in Millard & Decker's s ½ e ½ of n w ¼, Sec 26, 39, 13, dated April 26; consideration, $3,000.

West Ohio st, between Oakley st and Western av, s f, 30 ft to alley, dated June 16; consideration, $1,000.

E ½ of Lot 43, in Block 18 of s e ¼, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated May 17; consideration, $800.

Calumet av, n e cor of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 160x79 ft, dated April 21; consideration, $13,125.

West Van Buren st, 65 5-10 ft, w of Marshfield st, s f, 20 3-10x117 ft, dated Nov. 9, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

West Huron st, 144 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x116 ft, dated April 20; consideration, $1,750.

Mitchell st, 25 ft w of Jefferson st, s f, 25x90 ft, with buildings, dated June 16; consideration, $2,000.

Superior st, s e cor of Kingsbury st, n f, [illegible] ft, dated June 18; consideration, $[illegible].

Lot 28, in Walker and Kreigh's Blocks 16 and 19, in Smith's n e ¼ of Sec 18, 39, 14, dated May 9; consideration, $4,375.

Onondaga st, bet Laurel and Auburn sts, e f, 25x148 ft, dated May 24; consideration, $600.

Adjoining the above, 25x148 ft, dated May 24; consideration, $600.

Lot 22, in Wilson's Subdivision, s 231 of n 664 ft of w ½ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated May 24, 1873; consideration, $1,250.

Cleveland court, w of and near Vincennes av, s f, 20x100 ft, with building, dated June 13; consideration, $4,200.

Emerald av, n of and near Thirty-ninth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 13; consideration, $800.

Lot 42, in Gibson's Block 60, School Section Addition, with improvements, dated June 9; consideration, $3,000.

West Huron st, e of Noble st, n f, 24x116 ft, dated June 9; consideration, $1,600.

Indiana av, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated April 26; consideration, $5,375.

Calumet av, n w cor of Twentieth st, e f, 37½x173½ ft, dated June 2; consideration, $17,812.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lincoln av, 344 3-10 ft n w of George st, n e f, 24x125 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $[illegible].

Twenty-four by 125 ft adjoining the above, dated March 31; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible] av, n w cor of Twenty-fourth st, e f, [illegible] ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $[illegible].

Lots 6 and 7, in Block 1, in Wilson, Heald & Stebbings' n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated May 17; consideration, $11,000.

Lot 7, in Block 1, in Berdell's w part of Lot 5, in Sec 34, 38, 14, dated June 7; consideration, $400.

Lots 9 and 10, in Block 5, in Adam Smith's Subdivision, in s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated March 16, 1872; consideration, $850.

Lot 37, in Fish & Young's Lot 8, w of Wallace st, in s ½ s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 22; consideration, $375.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,522	6,160	6,261	7,082
Wheat, bu	83,950	37,826	29,226	35,314
Corn, bu	194,400	208,640	257,535	357,903
Oats, bu	94,530	123,080	58,006	21,348
Rye, bu	5,077	1,102	3,499	500
Barley, bu	2,500	2,250	....	1,200
Grass seed, lbs	12,902	12,729	4,560	....
Flax seed, lbs	11,500	5,750	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	39,600	2,100	....	39,880
Cured meats, lbs	9,180	18,330	197,200	159,000
Beef, brls	....	76	....	....
Pork, brls	....	14	135	4
Lard, lbs	6,240	7,390	165,524	115,000
Tallow, lbs	8,040	11,970	....	....
Butter, lbs	76,180	77,118	24,723	42,500
Dressed Hogs, No	....	....	....	....
Live hogs, No	13,027	10,788	5,830	6,520
Cattle, No	3,264	3,136	2,710	992
Sheep, No	709	227	....	....
Hides, lbs	159,922	118,367	67,798	23,300
Highwines, brls	218	235	184	289
Wool, lbs	87,716	172,100	14,657	155,510
Potatoes, bu	1,180	1,395	1,517	600
Lumber, m feet	5,995	3,427	3,980	2,306
Shingles, m	1,727	2,944	1,352	2,550
Lath, m	608	145	239	164
Salt, brls	3,700	....	3,319	790

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 910 bu corn; 1,663 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 127 cars wheat; 507 cars corn; 18,100 bu No. 2 do, and 5,700 bu rejected do by canal; 77 cars oats; 7 cars rye, 2 cars barley. Total (720 cars), 319,000 bu.

As the lawyers say, "Item." Returns were received this morning of a 5,000 bu lot of corn sold in Boston at 40c per bu, the expense of transportation and handling from the station in the country being 39c per bu. The net return to the shipper was 1c per bu. He sent it to Chicago, where it was graded rejected; this did not satisfy, and he ordered it forward to Boston, with the result above noted.

The average price per cental of spring wheat in Liverpool, during June of each of the years from 1861 to 1870, inclusive, was 9s 6d; and for July, 9s 4d; which in Chicago was equal to about 94@98c per bu in store. The present price in Liverpool is, therefore, much higher than the average for the season, notwithstanding liberal receipts on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is a striking satire on the eternal fitness of commercial things, that J. B. Lyon has shipped out nearly 3,500,000 bu of grain from this city since his suspension (or expulsion?) from the Board of Trade, not quite ten months ago. Of course, most of this grain was bought on 'Change, from members of the Board of Trade, by other members of the Board of Trade, for him. Of course, also, it is necessary to the dignity of the Board that he should be confined to the sidewalk instead of being allowed to lose his breath ascending those long flights of stairs, which the provision men object to. It is right enough, undoubtedly; but then, it is also just a little curious.

HOT CORN.

A correspondent writes from Rochelle to THE TRIBUNE as follows:

We notice that corn is on the decline in your market. Now, this cry of "hot corn" we think is a put-up job to throw the market so low as to enable some parties to make a fortune out of it. Corn in the country here now commands 23c, and at this rate the farmers will not sell. We notice, yesterday, that the grain elevators were having a very dry day. We saw the streets were bare of teams, and notice that the shipments were reported as nothing by both railroads. If present prices continue, Chicago will soon be bare of corn receipts, if this town is any sample of others. Hot corn may do very well to cry, but any one shipping corn knows by his experience in the inspecting department that no No. 2 corn can get hot, as almost all the corn is inspected rejected for the most trifling excuses. Let them cry hot corn, and in a few days they will cry corn of any kind. SHIPPER.

We can only say that Shipper is mistaken in regard to the fact. There is hot corn in Chicago, and what was inspected into store as No. 2, though the shippers will not now take it on receipts calling for No. 2 corn. Furthermore, the event with which Shipper threatens Chicago is just what we have advised for two or three days past. It is to the interest of country owners of corn to hold up a little till the corn now here can be turned over and sent forward. If, however, they cannot take this disinterested advice, they *must* take the consequences.

It is not improbable that there will yet be considerable trouble about July deliveries of corn. There is much reason to believe that none of the old receipts can be depended upon, and the shippers are already discriminating in favor of fresh receipts beyond what is warranted by mere difference in storage charges. On those receipts they expect to get cool corn, which they do not expect if it has outrun the first storage. Some operators think it not improbable that the Board will be obliged to go back to first principles, and declare corn regular only when it is on first storage. It is an undisputed fact that all the corn here that has been in store 30 days or over is in a critical condition, and may sour any day; the fact depending largely upon the weather.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, with less extensive changes in prices than has been noted on any day for a week past. The markets seem to be slowly recovering tone after the recent excitements of weakness, though several of them are far from having attained to the strength of convalescence. The shipping movement was fairly active—more so than might have been expected, and the receipts continue ample.

No changes were visible in the market for dry goods. A steady, moderate movement is witnessed in staple and fancy fabrics, and prices are steadily held, except for unseasonable goods and unpopular brands. In the grocery market only a fair aggregate of sales was accomplished, orders generally being small, buyers still manifesting a disposition to buy no faster than the necessities of their trade require. Coffees, which for some time past have been weak and unsettled, to-day declined ½c all around. Sugars are moving freely, and continue weak. Rice, soaps, spices, candles, and starch were quiet and steady. There was a dull feeling in the butter and cheese markets. Neither of these staples were moving to any large extent, and both were unequivocally weak. Coal was unchanged. Sales, comparatively, were few, at $9.50 for Lackawanna and Briar Hill; at $8.00 for Indiana block; $7.00 for Minonk, and $6.00 for Wilmington. The fish and dried fruit markets remain quiet at former quotations. Hay, hides, and leather were extremely dull. Oils, paints, and colors were moving fairly at very full prices.

The lumber trade continues good, former prices being generally adhered to. For common green lumber at the yards prices are shaded now and then, but there was no quotable change. Trade at the docks was more active at the same range of prices. Metals, iron and nails were in moderate demand, and steady. Building materials were unchanged. The wool trade was quiet, and prices for new are not yet established. Seeds were inactive and nominal. Green fruits, except apples, were in active request. Lemons were very firm at the recent advance. Berries were plenty, and sold at about yesterday's figures. Poultry was in liberal supply, dull, and lower. Eggs met with a fair inquiry at 12½@13c.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the decline noted yesterday, with the demand equal to the supply. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were fairly active, and steady at the quotations of yesterday, at 6c for wheat and 5¾c for corn to Buffalo, and 11c and 12½c for corn and wheat to Oswego or Kingston. A total of 12 charters was reported, which will carry out 54,000 bu wheat, 210,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu oats from this port, beside charters to take 60,000 bu wheat from Milwaukee. Through freights were unchanged, with a fair demand for New England points.

Provisions were quiet, with little change in prices. Hogs were plenty and lower; but that had little effect upon the market as not much new product is being made now to compete with the old. Mess pork was a shade firmer under a light demand for options; while lard was dull and 2½@5c per 100 lbs lower, though reported 6d per 112 lbs higher in Liverpool. Meats were quiet and steady, with some demand at figures below the prices insisted upon by holders. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $15.70@15.75; do seller July, $15.80@15.85; do seller August, $15.95@16.00; do seller September, $16.00@16.25; do seller December, $13.75@14.00; lard, cash or seller June, $8.30@8.32½; do seller July, $8.35@8.40; do seller August, $8.55@8.60; summer do, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; and 8⅜@8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6⅞c. English meats, 8⅜@8⅝c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9⅝c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork seller July at $15.80; 500 brls do seller August at $15.90; 65 brls old pork at $15.00; 750 tcs lard at $8.30.

Flour was rather more active, and said to be unchanged, though there is little doubt that the market was weak. There were a few direct orders on the market, and a light demand for superfines to ship to Canada; nothing else. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Colorado) at $11.50; 200 brls spring extras at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.12½; 160 brls do at $6.00; 2,050 brls do on private terms; 40 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 65 brls do at $3.25; 45 brls do at $2.50; 50 brls rye flour at $4.05. Total, 2,760 brls. Also 80 tons bran at $8.50 on track. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00 @10.00
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 9.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.75
Low to medium	4.62½@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.75 @ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.30
Bran	8.00 @ 8.50

Wheat was rather quiet, but firm, averaging ⅛@⅜c higher than yesterday, though a shade lower than at the close of last evening. The advices from other points were again conflicting. Liverpool was quoted sluggish, in anticipation of more liberal supplies, while the French markets were represented to be strong, under a good demand. New York was quoted firm, but quiet and neglected. Here the weather was fine, and the advices from the country all indicated a large increase in the wheat yield; but the market was sustained by the fact that there is very little wheat here, and the receipts of the next six weeks would hardly do more than fill the gap of the June and July shorts, even if there should be no shipping movement. There was a fair inquiry for shipment to-day, which was fully equal to the volume of current offerings, and the wheat now in store here is not on the market, being probably held for shipment. A good deal of the June wheat yet undelivered was also bought for shipment, and expected to be paid for before this; hence the buyers refuse to accept differences on settlement, saying that they want the wheat, which fact tends to increase the premium on June, while the shipping inquiry makes another premium of 1c on cash lots over seller the month. The latter option opened at $1.21, advanced to $1.21⅛, declined to $1.20⅝, rose to $1.22⅛, and closed at $1.21⅛. Seller July sold at $1.16⅛@1.17⅛. Seller August sold at $1.13⅛@1.14⅛. Seller the year was nominal at $1.06⅛@1.07⅛. Cash No. 2 spring was irregular, closing at about $1.21⅛. No. 1 spring was steady at $1.26 for ordinary. No. 3 spring closed at $1.09, and rejected do at 95c. Cash sales were reported of 26,000 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.27; 3,600 bu do at $1.26; 7,000 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.23; 28,800 bu do (part hard) at $1.22; 2,400 bu do at $1.21¾; 15,800 bu do at $1.21½; 1,200 bu do at $1.21⅜; 3,200 bu do at $1.21¼; 9,600 bu do at $1.21; 800 bu do at $1.20⅝; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09½; 10,400 bu do at $1.09; 1,200 bu do at $1.08½; 6,400 bu rejected spring at 95c. Total, 120,400 bu.

Corn was active and variable, at a further decline of fully 1c from yesterday's average, owing to continued fine weather, and uncertainty about condition, joined to the fact of large receipts. The market opened rather strong, with a good shipping demand, but weakened when it was found that shippers would only take railroad receipts, and really did not want any corn but that which has come in recently. New York was quoted weak and demoralized towards the close, and then our market declined somewhat further; but the New York drop was the consequence of the Chicago weakness, not its cause. No one seemed to doubt that corn is good property at present prices, if it will only keep; but there is the uncertainty. The last crop was damp all over the Northwest, and we have really had but very little corn here that ought to have been graded as No. 2, according to the popular acceptation of the term. The confidence in its future is shown in the big premium paid for carrying into August. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 32⅛c, and declined to 31⅝c at the close, when new receipts were firm at 33⅛c. Seller July sold at 34⅛c, and declined to 33c, closing with sellers at 33⅛c. Seller August sold at 37@38⅛c, closing at 37⅛c. Rejected closed tame at 28⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 1 at 36⅛c; 48,800 bu No. 2 at 33⅝c; 6,800 bu do at 33⅜c; 16,800 bu do at 33⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 33⅛c; 10,800 bu do at 33c; 10,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 39,000 bu do at 32c; 10,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 25,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 11,800 bu do at 35⅛c afloat; 29,600 bu rejected at 29c; 2,400 bu do at 28⅛c; 7,200 bu do at 28⅛c; 5,600 bu do at 28⅛c; 5,600 bu do at 30c afloat; 2,400 bu no grade at 29c; 800 bu do at 21c; 2,400 bu do at 20c. Total, 273,000 bu.

Oats were more active, and firm at ⅛c decline, there being a good shipping demand, though with no encouragement in the New York advices. The receipts were again large, though smaller than the recent average. Seller the month, or regular, sold at 25⅞@26c; seller July at 26⅛@27⅛c, closing at 26⅛@27c; and seller August at 26⅞@27c, closing at 26⅝@26⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 26⅛@26⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu at 26⅛c; 6,000 bu at 26⅛c; 6,600 bu at 26⅛c; 47,000 bu at 26c; 40,000 bu at 25⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 23⅛c; 6,600 bu do at 23c; 1,800 bu by sample at 33c; 600 bu do at 32⅛c. Total, 113,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the quotations of yesterday, which was freely offered for more than was on the market. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 60⅛c; 400 bu rejected at 54c; 800 bu by sample at 63c; and 400 bu do at 62⅛c. Total, 3,200 bu.

Barley was dull and nominally unchanged. We quote No. 2 at 55@60c, No. 3 at 45@50c, and rejected at 30@35c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses. Sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 65c, and 400 bu do at 50c.

THE CROPS.

The Grand Rapids *Eagle* presents the following crop advices from Michigan:

A correspondent writes from Lansing as follows: "The wheat as a general thing is looking well, but spring crops rather poorly. The late season and the very dry weather have not been propitious for spring crops. There is some complaint of the potato-bug, but it is thought they are not as plenty as last year, but as the season progresses and the late planting comes forward they will probably be as troublesome as ever before." A correspondent writes from Dundee: "The cut worm is busily at work in corn-fields in this part of the country. The complaint is general of the failure of seed corn to germinate. Some of the farmers have planted over their fields the third time."

The Hillsdale *Democrat* says: "Crop prospects in this township are very fair. Corn will be late, but with a good season it will ripen."

The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* has the following: "The frosts of last week cut the corn in low localities. There is great complaint of the corn in this section. Most of the farmers who planted last year's seed have been obliged to plant over with corn raised the previous year."

The Concord *News* says: "Wheat has improved very much the past two weeks, and promises a good harvest. The need of rain is beginning to be felt, as the ground is too hard to plow easily."

The Manistee *Times* says: "The fruit prospects were never better in this vicinity. Apple, pear, cherry, plum, and in fact all other fruit trees, are loaded with blossoms, and even peach trees promise a fair yield."

The Kalamazoo *Gazette* says: "One of the oldest Portage Township farmers informs us that corn looks very poor in that municipality. Wheat is short in the stem and short in the head, as well as badly winter-killed. One of the 'Indian-Fields' farmers informs us that wheat in that neighborhood will fall short a good deal of an average crop. Some of the farmers of our county tell us that the wheat is heading out very short this year. The consequence will be, less straw than usual."

The *Peninsular Courier* has these items: "J. J. Robinson, of Sharon, called at our office on Wednesday. He reports wheat in Sharon and the southwestern part of the county as looking well where it was protected from west and northwest winds; other pieces are badly winter-killed. It is his opinion that there will be about two-thirds of a crop in that vicinity. He reports that more than half the corn had to be replanted on account of poor seed; it is, however, now coming forward rapidly, and looks well. The yield of potato-bugs will be larger than ever, with a good prospect of lots of small potatoes. Sheep-shearing has been commenced and the yield is good. Jesse Shaffer, of Lyndon, was in our office Wednesday. He says that there are but few pieces of good wheat in that town. He thinks there will not be over half a crop this year. He also says that they have planted their corn over two or three times, and the prospect looks bad for the corn crop."

The Toledo *Blade* says:

Farmers are much discouraged through this part of the State, and our intelligence from Central Ohio is quite unfavorable for crop prospects. To-day, when the blades of the corn should rub the sides of the horse in cultivating it, much of it is scarcely out of the ground and very little is ready for cultivation. Oats must be exceedingly short and grass very light. Good rains may be of material service, even now, but the time for insuring good crops has gone by for this season.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in moderate demand, and declined ⅛c. No. 2 spring sold at $1.20⅞@1.21 seller the month, closing at the outside, and at $1.16⅛@1.16⅝ seller July. Corn was active and irregular, closing about the same as on 'Change. It sold at 31@31⅛c seller the month, 32⅞@33⅛c seller July, the latter closing at the outside, and at 37⅛c seller August. Oats sold at 26⅛c seller July. Two charters were reported for corn to Kingston at 11c; capacity, 55,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 17.

ALCOHOL—Was unchanged. We quote 94 per cent proof at $1.78@1.83.

BROOM CORN—Was in fair request and firm. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 7@8⅛c; No. 1 stock braid, 5⅛@6⅛c; No. 2 do, 4⅛@5c; No. 3 do, 3⅛@4c; inside green, 4@5c; do red tip, 3⅛@4⅛c; do pale and red, 2⅛@3⅛c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was no change to note. Trade is light, and mostly in choice beans. Prices range as follows: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.75; do mediums, $2.50@2.65; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—Business was very quiet to-day, the excessive heat tending to check the demand. Prices underwent no decided change, though ruling weak and irregular. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 18@20c; medium to good, 15@18c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

BAGGING—Met with only a limited inquiry, and former quotations were nominally unchanged. We repeat our list: Stark, 36⅛c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 32c; OtterCreek, 33⅛c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no perceptible change. The inquiry is tolerably fair for most materials. Common brick in large quantities has been offered at $6.00, but $6.50@7.00 is about the ruling price. The following are the quotations: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.50; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $10.50, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $22.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@28.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $20.00@22.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 55@60 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and nominally unchanged, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $[illegible]@25.00 per m.

CHEESE—An easy feeling still prevades the market for this staple. Stocks, while at the moment, not unusually large for the season, are undergoing a steady augmentation, and prices have an unmistakable downward tendency. We make no change in our list as follows: New York factory, 12½@13c; Elgin factory, 12½@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Was again quoted inactive, and unchanged in price. There is beginning to be more inquiry, but there is little or no increase in the volume of sales. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Kirkland grate, $8.50; Minonk, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were in fair supply and request at 12½@13c. Sales include 195 cases at 13c; 49 cases and 1,100 doz at 12½c.

FEATHERS—The receipts are increasing slightly, though the demand is still good, and full former prices are obtained. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 75@78c; jobbing prices, 82½@87c; common to fair geese feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Lake fish are becoming more settled. Mackerel are still scarce. Cod, also, are in light stock, and both are held with great firmness. The demand continues good. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "Mackerel have been arriving very slowly the past week, and the catch so far is considerably less than at this time last year. Prices are decidedly higher. In old mackerel not much doing, but holders are firm at previous quotations. Pickled herring remain quiet, and prices are without improvement. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.25@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $5.60@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $6.00@6.50; do ½ brl, $3.25@3.50; box herring, No. 1, 38@40c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In foreign dried there was rather more doing at a trifle firmer prices, so far as prunes, currants, and raisins were concerned. Domestic assortments remain dull and easy. Nuts are selling fairly at former quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, boxes, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 10½@11c; raisins, $2.30@2.40; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18@25c; peaches, halves, 5@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@6c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, 11@13c; African peanuts, 6¼@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GROCERIES—The coffee market has shown signs of weakness for two or three days past, the quoted prices being freely shaded on anything like fair orders, and was to-day determined to drop the quotations a ½c all around. We revise our list accordingly. There has been a very light movement recently, but at the reduction dealers look for an increased volume of sales. Sugars continue active, but remain rather easy. The only change in values was an ⅛c decline in patent cut loaf. Other articles in the list were quiet and unchanged:

BI CARB SODA—7⅛@8⅛c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33⅛c; O. G. Java, 28@28⅛c; Java, No. 2, 26@26⅛c; fancy Rio, 24⅛@24⅛c; choice do, 24@24⅛c; prime Rio, 23⅛@24c; good do, 23⅛@23⅛c; common do, 22⅛@22⅛c; roasting do, 21⅛@22⅛c; Singapore, 24@24⅛c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24⅛@25c; do, prime, 24⅛@24⅛c; Maracaibo, 23⅛@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19⅛@20c; stearine, full weight, 14⅛@15c; do, short weight, 13⅛@14⅛c.

RICE—Patna, 8⅛@8½c; Rangoon, 7⅛@8c; Carolina, 8⅛@9c; Louisiana, 7⅛@8⅛c.

SUGARS—Patent cutloaf, 12⅛@12⅛c; powdered, 11⅛@12c; crushed and granulated, 11⅛@11⅛c; A, standard, 10⅛@10⅛c; do. No. 2, 10⅛@10⅛c; B, 10⅛@10⅛c; extra C, 10⅛@10⅛c; C No. 2, 10⅛@10⅛c; yellow C, 9⅛@10c; choice brown, 9⅛@10c; prime do, 9⅛@9⅛c; fair do, 9@9⅛c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅛@10c; fair do, 9@9⅛c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅛@10c; do prime, 9⅛@9⅛c; do, fair, 8⅛@9⅛c; common, 7⅛@7⅛c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8⅛@8½c; German mottled, 8⅛@8½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅛@6½c; White Rose, 6⅛@6½c; brown Windsor, 4⅛@5c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅛c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9⅛@10c; corn, 9⅛@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5⅛@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The market was active at about yesterday's prices. Lemons are very firm at $11.00@12.00 per box. The crop is not only light, but the receipts at the seaboard also, and unless the Eastern market should be suddenly be largely stocked, which is scarcely probable, prices will go still higher, and dealers say it would not be surprising if lemons sold at $18.00@20.00 per box by the 4th of July. Sales from the cargo were made in New York, yesterday, at $10.00 per box. Oranges are about out of the market. Berries were in liberal supply, and sold readily in the local trade. Strawberries are firm at 7@14c, and many look for an advance soon, as the plants in Michigan are suffering for the want of rain, and the season will probably be short. Apples, fair to choice, $2.50@4.50 per brl. Lemons, $11.00@12.00. Oranges, $12.00 per case. Pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@5.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 10@12½c per quart. Strawberries, 7@14c. Cherries, 15@20c. Raspberries, 12@15c. Currants, 8@10c.

HOPS—Were quiet and nominal at 25@40c.

HAY—No improvement was noticeable in the hay market. The demand was small, while the supply was large, and prices are weak even at their present low range. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $12.50@14.50; prairie pressed, $10.00@12.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Dealers report no change in the condition of this market. There is no appearance of activity; indeed, scarcely enough is being done in the way of sales to make reliable quotations. We repeat our list. Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; [illegible]; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is improving and the market is steadier. We quote:

Iron	4 2-10@ 4 4-10 rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 5-10 rates
Plate iron, common tank	6⅞ @ 7 rates
Russia iron	22c
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	21c
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c
German plow steel	11 @12c
English cast plow steel	11 @12½c
American tool steel	17½ @15c
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c
English tool steel	21½ @25c
English spring steel	11 @12½c

LEATHER—Nothing new was developed in this market. The few small orders received from day to day are promptly filled within the annexed range of prices:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	39@ 41
Country harness	34@ 35
Line, city	41@ 46
Kip, ℔ ℔	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.30
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	30@ 31
"B. A." sole	30@ 31

OAK.

Calf	1.30@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.00@ 2.50
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The volume of business was not large, though very good for this time of the year. Prices were unchanged as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 42c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11⅛@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 40c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 46c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c by car load, 7⅛c.

NAVAL STORES—The trade is fair at the annexed prices: Manilla rope, ℔, 18@19c; sisal rope, ℔, 15@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔, 30@33c; marline, ℔, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $5.00@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

NAILS—Were in continued good demand and steady at the given rates: 10@60d per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.50; 3d fine, $8.00; 2d do $8.25; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off to the trade.

OILS—There was a fair movement in the leading oils, and the prices current earlier in the week were fully maintained. We continue to quote: Carbon, 18½@19c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 91@93c; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.15; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand for this class of goods was liberal, and former prices were steadily held. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Mason's railroad colors	11.50
Paint-car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	28.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3⅛@3⅛c
In bladders	3⅛@4 c

PIG IRON—We quote the market quiet and steady at the following range of prices: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@65.00; Tuscarawas, $60.00; Massillon, $60.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@59.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—There was a large amount of offerings and sales being rather slow. Prices were weak and irregular. Turkeys sold at 13½c; chickens at $3.50@4.25. Sales include 3 coops turkeys at 13½c; 10 coops choice chickens at $4.25; 25 coops do at $4.00; 25 coops spring at $2.50@3.25.

POTATOES—Peachblows met with a good inquiry, and, owing to scarcity, prices ruled higher for choice lots. New potatoes are coming in sparingly, and remain firm. Sales comprise 1 car peachblows at 85c; 1 car in bags at 80c; ½ car choice do at 80c, on track; 3 cars choice do at 65c, delivered.

SALT—The demand continues active, and the market tolerably steady. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@5.25; ground alum, $2.20@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—Were quiet. There is a light order trade, but prices are irregular, and few sales are reported. We quote: Timothy nominal at $3.75@4.25; clover at $4.50@5.00; flax, $1.90@1.95; Hungarian, $1.00@1.10; millet, 75@85c; buckwheat, $1.25@1.35.

TEAS—This market presented no new features. Business is now reported fair for the season, and prices are steadier and more uniform. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuee, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.25@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet at the prices given below: FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@65c; poor to common, 40@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c. SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—The demand continues good, but the receipts have been pretty liberal recently, and the market is working easier. We quote: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair supply, and sold readily at the following prices: Peas, $1.00@2.00 per bu; string beans, $2.00@2.50 per bu; cucumbers, 35@75c per doz; new onions, per brl, $5.00@5.75; spinach, 75c@$1.00 per brl; radishes, 20@25c; squash, 8c per lb; asparagus, 75@90c; pie-plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 50c@$1.00 per brl; cabbage, 75c@$1.00 per doz; turnips, 25@30c per doz; beets, 40@50c per doz; carrots, 40@50c; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per box, or $4.00 per bu; carrots, 40@50c.

WOOL—The market remains quiet and unchanged. We quote old wool as follows. The inside prices for fleece, it is supposed, will be about the range for new wools:

Tub, washed, extra medium	48@50c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@28c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 10@20c less.

We note sales of 8,000 lbs coarse unwashed at 26c; 4,000 lbs good fleece washed at 35c; 2,000 lbs do at 36c; 1,000 lbs tub at 46c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,933	5,552	784
Tuesday	3,264	13,027	709
Wednesday	2,577	17,558	916
Total	11,774	36,137	2,409
Same time last week	13,474	18,395	2,539
Week before last	12,404	43,838	2,757

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,876	2,955	138
Tuesday	2,710	6,830	....
Total	5,586	9,785	138

CATTLE—The general features of the cattle market were by no means as favorable for the selling interest as on yesterday, the demand being less active while prices for most grades were unmistakably in buyers' favor. Receipts comparatively were light, which was a favorable circumstance, but this was more than offset by the deterioration in the quality of the stock offered for sale, and the reports of lower prices at Buffalo and Albany. Of really choice beeves the offerings were few and, with perhaps a half-dozen exceptions, nothing fetched over $5.65. The highest reported sale was 15 head, averaging 1,466 lbs, at $5.85,—sold by Gregory, Strader & Co. Two or three hundred changed hands at $5.75@5.80, but most of the day's business was transacted at $4.50@5.50. Texas cattle were in liberal supply, and sold slowly at $3.00@3.75 for through droves, and at $4.00@4.50 for common to extra droves wintered North. Gregory, Strader & Co. obtained the outside for 25 head, averaging 1,125 lbs. The market closed heavy, with a good deal of common stock left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,600 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@5.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	extra steers	1,372	$5.80
34	Cherokee steers	1,008	4.80
16	choice steers	1,234	5.65
16	cows	961	4.25
64	Cherokee steers	875	4.50
14	cows	1,197	4.15
42	fat pony steers	929	5.00
45	choice steers	1,395	5.80
14	cows	813	4.50
81	good steers	1,192	5.30
35	choice steers	1,292	5.75
61	Texas cattle	878	3.50
15	oxen	1,674	5.25
61	medium steers	1,098	5.20
22	choice steers	1,261	5.65
35	Texas steers	1,126	5.25
15	extra steers	1,466	5.85
16	good steers	1,205	5.50
14	cows	949	4.00
44	choice steers	1,403	5.70
78	Texas cattle	810	3.25
32	Texas cattle	1,226	4.37½
18	good steers	1,211	5.45
17	good steers	1,240	5.30
78	good steers	1,152	5.30
65	good steers	1,212	5.45
30	good steers	1,166	5.40
22	cows	947	4.25
36	choice steers	1,358	5.75
87	good steers	1,279	5.50
41	Texas cattle	951	4.65
68	Texas cattle	1,184	4.37½
40	good steers	1,212	5.50
101	Texas cattle	1,169	4.70
50	Texas cattle	1,049	3.75
43	Texas cattle	955	4.12½
40	Texas cattle	970	3.70
16	Texas cattle	1,023	3.62½

HOGS—The table of receipts published above does away with the necessity of an explanation of the cause of the further depreciation of 15@20c in prices of hogs. It is rather matter for surprise that, with the thermometer indicating about 90 in the shade, a supply of 22,000 head should have resulted in a no more serious decline. It was an exceedingly unsatisfactory market day for sellers, sales dragging heavily from the opening to the close, even at the relatively low prices at which the stock was offered. Unless there is a marked let-up in the receipt prices will go to $4.00 before the end of the week, as there are now in the pens enough hogs to satisfy the legitimate wants of the trade for at least two of the three remaining days of the week. Sales were reported at $4.20@4.25 for common, at $4.30@4.35 for medium, and at $4.40@4.45 for good to choice. Some selected lots were disposed of at a higher figure, Nicols & Addems selling three car-loads at $5.55, but $4.50 may fairly be considered the outside quotation.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	262	$4.20	134	206	$4.55	50	204	$4.37½
51	275	4.25	47	266	4.50	53	215	4.25
60	217	4.40	41	189	4.40	50	196	4.50
68	230	4.40	46	236	4.25	55	235	4.35
52	193	4.50	55	176	4.35	43	211	4.45
90	211	4.50	85	185	4.35	51	175	4.35
60	208	4.35	58	225	4.25	55	243	4.50
110	280	4.50	160	246	4.40	39	235	4.25
167	245	4.35	58	200	4.35	129	204	4.40
43	273	4.25	261	241	4.25	99	236	4.25
49	272	4.25	125	188	4.35	53	185	4.35
94	249	4.25	140	232	4.50	57	229	4.40
65	215	4.25	87	194	4.30	51	216	4.35
21	185	4.25	51	255	4.25	109	200	4.35
66	239	4.25	56	251	4.25	43	231	4.25
44	289	4.25	49	232	4.25	44	184	4.37½
108	260	4.25	46	268	4.30	52	265	4.25
109	224	4.25	55	238	4.25	53	212	4.25
58	225	4.25	94	263	4.25			

SHEEP—The demand for this class of stock was fair, and the supply was worked off at tolerably full prices, or at $3.00@3.50 for poor to common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium; and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice.

LUMBER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18.

There was a fair attendance of local and interior buyers, and the market ruled active to the extent of the offerings. There was no quotable change in prices, though a better feeling exists, and it is understood that prices for some cargoes were a shade higher. We quote good to choice boards and strips at $14.50@17.00; common do, $10.00@11.50; joists and scantling at $9.00@9.50; lath, $2.00; shingles, $3.00. Sales were reported as follows: Cargo schr Jo Vilas, from Green Bay, 1,600 m A shingles at $3.00; schr Curlew, from Muskegon, 160 m ft strips and boards at $13.50; 770 m lath at $2.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Ludington, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Oconto, $3.25@3.50; Menominee, $2.50@2.75; Pentwater, $2.50; White Lake, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00@2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade continues fair, at about the same range of prices. Hardwood was in moderate request. Following are the quotations, the inside on common pine being for green lumber:

First clear	$52.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00 @24.00
Common siding	19.00 @21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00 @38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	34.00 @37.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.00 @14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00 @14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	14.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00 @14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @25.00
Lath	2.50 @ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.25 @ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $18.00@22.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.20; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... June 18.

Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 25 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Prop India, Buffalo, 515 bars railroad iron, 58 bags coffee.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 12 bxs fish, 62 tubs butter.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 3,718 cases strawberries, 35 bxs fish, 2 dead calves.
Schr R. J. Sanbourn, Frankfort, 150 m ash lumber.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 175 brls sugar, 225 pkgs buckwheat.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 150 m lumber.
Barge Herschell, Ludington, 250 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 500 m shingles.
Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 20 m shingles, 20 m lath.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 250 m lumber, 80 m shingles, 20 m lath.
Schr Guido, St. Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Little Suamico, 200 m lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, St. Paul's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 155 m lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, 173 m lumber, 25 m lath, 48 pkgs fish.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 20 m lumber, 15 cds bark.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 155 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, 225 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, 250 m lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 250 m lumber.
Scow Sea Bird, Grand Haven, 135 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 250 m lumber.
Schr Jo Vilas, Green Bay, 106 m shingles, 30 m lath.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 165 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Hamlet, Ford River, 160 m lumber.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 650 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 3,500 posts, 1,400 ties.
Schr H. Blood, Jacksonport, 5,000 cedar posts.
Schr Dolphin, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Fannie and Floy, Saugatuck, 88 m lumber, 30 m lath, 8 m pickets.
Schr Ostrich, Little Suamico, 240 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Brig E. E. Tyson, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Brig E. S. Robinson, Menominee, 400 m lumber.

NIGHT ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 55 cds wood.
Michael Groh, Manistee, sundries.
Stmr City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, 448 bdls iron, and sundries.

CLEARED ... June 18.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 5 tons pig lead, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 84 pkgs sundries.
Schr Wm. Hunt, Buffalo, 3,000 bu corn.
Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, 300 bu oats, 5 brls beef, 5 brls pork.
Schr O. M. Bond, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Geo. Waud, Buffalo, 26,000 bu rye.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 37,000 bu corn, 2,100 bdls [illegible].
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn, 800 brls flour, 42 bales sheep pelts, 42 cases eggs.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop J. G. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, 2,800 bu corn.
Schr Barbarian, Kingston, 19,280 bu corn.
Prop City of New York, Ogdensburgh, 5,316 bu corn, 350 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr G. C. Finney, Kingston, 19,391 bu corn.
Stmr Michael Groh, Manistee, 112 m lumber.
Schr Brooklyn, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

Freights were fair and active at 5¾c for corn, 6c for wheat, and 4c for oats, to Buffalo, and 11c for corn to Kingston. The vessels chartered were: To Buffalo—Schrs P. B. Locke, Halsted, Pensaukee, and E. Jones, corn at 5¾c; schr Sunrise, wheat at 6c; schr Two Fannies, wheat on private terms; bark Bridgewater, oats at 4c. To Kingston—Schrs W. J. Preston, Trinidad, Geo. C. Finney, and Barbarian, corn at 11c. To Boston via Ogdensburgh—Prop City of New York, corn at 15c. Total, 12, capacity equal to 54,000 bu wheat, 214,000 bu corn, 60,000 bu oats. From Milwaukee to Buffalo—Schr Marengo, wheat at 6½c; to Kingston—Schrs M. Fillmore and Hoboken, wheat at 12c; capacity about 60,000 bu. The schrs McGee and Atlanta were chartered in the afternoon for corn to Kingston, at 11c; capacity, 55,000 bu.

—At Cleveland the coal freights are very firm, the supply being large and vessels scarce. The prevailing rates are: To Chicago (down town), $1.40; do (up town), $1.55; Milwaukee, $1.40; Detroit and Wyandotte, 70c; Buffalo, $1.30. Iron ore from Marquette to Cleveland, $4.25; do to Erie, $3.50. Coal to Toronto, $2.25, gold; to Kingston, $2.75.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—Grain freights dull and easier. Charters: To Buffalo—Schr Enterprise, wheat at 6½c; schr Scotia, wheat at 6½c; schr A. B. Moor, wheat at 6½c. To Kingston—schrs Clayton Belle and American, to come to Chicago, wheat at 12½c.

Miscellaneous.

The mammoth barge Menekaunee came into port yesterday for the first time. This barge is the second, the Marrionette being the first, that has been built this season for the Menominee River Company. The Menekaunee was built at Saugatuck by Mr. John Martell, formerly of Buffalo, who has earned an excellent reputation as a ship-builder, and will certainly enjoy it as long as he continues to bring out such vessels as this one. The dimensions of the vessel are 178 feet length, 32 feet 8 inches breadth, 12 foot hold, measures 585 tons. She is very strongly built and is thoroughly edgebearded all over. She cost between $36,000 and $40,000, and will be used by her owners for carrying lumber from Menominee to Chicago. It is thought that she will carry 650 m ft. Capt. J. Travis is in command.

—The engineer of the prop Cuyahoga states that the new schr W. S. Crosthwaite is still aground on the Nebish. The Crosthwaite was coal laden, and bound for Duluth. A tug and lighter were at work, and it is thought that the vessel will be got off without injury.

—The prop Cuyahoga arrived from Lake Superior last evening. On the trip to Duluth she met large quantities of ice, but reports that it was fast disappearing, and on the return trip there was very little to be seen around Marquette. The Cuyahoga made a quick run from Marquette, leaving there Monday morning and arriving here Wednesday evening.

—The prop Hurd broke her shaft and lays at Northport. The Norman is to tow her to Chicago.

—The prop China, of the Anchor Line, while coming alongside of the dock between Woodward avenue and Bates street, at Detroit, collided with the tug Bartlett, which lay at the dock, seriously jamming her hull rail and other parts, which will require considerable repairs.

—Messrs. Wolf & Davidson, of Milwaukee, are about to make arrangements for the addition of a mill for sawing ship plank to their establishment, as soon as the vessel now on the stocks is launched, the above-mentioned firm will commence work upon a canal schooner of full size for themselves.

—The lost schr W. D. Brown was found badly broken up and not worth raising.

—Twenty thousand bushels of wheat was secured dry from the barge Royal Oak, sunk in the Lachine Canal, and the balance, some 12,000 bushels, was wet.

—There are about forty steam tugs at present at Detroit employed in towing through the rivers, of which number about ten or twelve are in the rafting service.

—The prop Princeton, which came out in 1847, and was lost off Barcelona in 1854, was the first three-masted propeller on the lakes. She was soon found to be too crank under that rig and two of her spars were taken out.

—The propeller Alleghany, with barges, bound up, ran hard aground Sunday night, at the bend opposite the light house, at the Flats. She was not off at last accounts.

—Steamers crossing St. Clair Flats at night frequently ground at the bend opposite the lighthouse, where, thus far, there has been no light located. Mr. Jefferson Williams, who attends to the piloting of steamers over that thoroughfare, will from to-night have a light fixed at the above point, and keep it in trim the remainder of the season. Three blasts of the whistle will call attention to those requiring assistance over the flats.—*Detroit Post*, 17th.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†* 9:00 p. m.	‡* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡‡ 7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

† Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	11:00 a. m.	1:30 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 8:20 a. m.
Mail	4:55 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 13 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:25 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:25 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:20 p. m.	7:25 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; Tremont House, corner Madison; 75 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., [illegible] p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils, [illegible]

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 131 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES—STATE-ST., 28X44, a little north of Randolph-st., 99 years' lease at fixed [illegible] can be elegantly improved for $6,000; no such lease to be had on State-st., or elsewhere; will sell this lease for a moderate bonus. Also, another 99 years' lease on Wabash-av., between Peck and Eldridge-courts; lot 40x [illegible], with good house and barn; terms of lease, $1,800 per year for three years, and $2,000 per year for balance of term, with privilege of purchase embraced in lease; here is a chance for a man to get a pleasant home and a safe and profitable investment combined; will be sold for a reasonable bonus. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 RANDOLPH-st., Room 9: New house and lot on Taylor-st., $3,000. New cottage and lot on Taylor-st., $2,700. 2 new houses and lots on Taylor-st., $5,000. 2 new houses on Adams-st., with all modern improvements. New house and lot on monthly payments, $2,900. New house and lot at Western Springs. 48 feet on Milwaukee-av., $7,000. Lots on Oakley-st., $50 per foot. Lots on Leavitt-st., $50 per foot.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., 190 FEET CORNER of Centre-av., Calumet-av., 50x180, near Twenty-fourth-st. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 80 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—IF SOLD IMMEDIately, one lot 25x125, on Prairie-av., just north of Douglas-place, east front. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—LAKE SHORE DRIVE—10 ACRES running through to Sheffield-av., facing the Lake Shore Drive just north of its intersection with Halsted-st.; cheap, on liberal terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR Robey, south front; lots on Ashland, Oakley, Chestnut, Olive, Robey, Taylor, and Kendall-sts., and Ogden-av. Low prices and easy terms. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE AND LOT, east front on Kendall-st.; $1,600 cash, balance monthly. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS BUILDING ON [illegible], 4 stories and basement, built in the most substantial manner; [illegible] paying a rental of about 17 per cent per annum over and above all taxes, expenses, etc., on price asked. Apply or address G G D, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON WEBSTER-AV., 25X125 each, south front, [illegible] Lincoln Park and horse-cars; only $[illegible] cash; balance terms easy; title perfect. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted-sts.; also on Wentworth, Shields, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, [illegible] years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 203 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$400, $450, AND $500, ON EASY TERMS, lots near Milwaukee-av., and inside of the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. These lots will be worth $1,000 in two years. Biggest investment in the city. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, NORTHWEST OF Humboldt Park, only $250 each; terms easy; title perfect. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., 25X125, SOUTH front, on Washington-st., near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER OF Stewart-av.; 25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.; 40x165 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh-sts.; 50x125 on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.; 10 lots on Second and Erie-sts. between Ruben and Noble-sts.; 10 lots on Western-av.; [illegible] lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av.; 10 lots on Campbell-av., near Moore-st.; 50x170 on Michigan-av., [illegible] brick house, with [illegible] frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. [illegible], between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., 2-story brick, $7,000, on easy terms, or $6,500 to a cash buyer; good neighborhood. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER COTTAGE Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st., 100x170, to a 20-foot alley. This corner will double in value in the next 12 months. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE NEW SUBDIVISION, corner of Ashland-av. and Douglas-place, at $500 to $700 each, according to location; special terms to those who will improve at once; these are among the best investments in cheap lots now offered in the market. HEAD & COE, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NEAR FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S, ON Madison-st., [illegible] feet; long time on large portion of purchase money. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$200 DOWN—NEW BRICK COTTAGE [illegible], between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., excellent finish; $2,200, easy terms. Possession immediately. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 11 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 5 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT ROCK ISLAND CAR shops, fronting on Wentworth and Stewart-avs. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE LOT, PRAIRIE-AV., [illegible], worth $125. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x163 ON PRAIRIE AND INdiana-avs. at $115 per foot. Terms, ½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. Secure one before they are all gone. By taking 100 feet, will sell either one of four corners for a good price. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON HARRISON, Flournoy, Lexington, and Polk-sts., west of Western-av., cheap and on easy terms. Apply to owner, B. M. DURHAM, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] building lot [illegible] South State-st., [illegible] condition. Immediate possession given. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NEW COTTAGE with lot on Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne. Terms easy. S. M. MILLARD, 125 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD, THIRTY-NINTH-st., and Wentworth-av., $[illegible] to $350 each; no payment required down if improved. J. C. STARR, 84 West [illegible].

FOR SALE—$1,400; NORTH SIDE; COTTAGE and lot near Halsted and Centre-sts.; $600 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$[illegible]; $300 DOWN; LAST CHANCE. Small, neat cottage and two elegant lots near Fourth and Oakley-sts.; [illegible] Fulton-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE—8 ACRES, BETWEEN Lawndale and Douglas Park Boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR MEN OF LIMited means to purchase house and lot on monthly payments. New cottages on Swann-st., near Forty-[illegible], and Wentworth-av. These will pay to examine; cars leave every hour on C. & E. I. or P. & F. W. [illegible]; will stop at the cottages on Forty-seventh-st. Apply to F. R. WILSON, 77 South Clark-st., Room 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—LOT 25X100, ON INDIana-st., northeast corner Dillers-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF WOOD, 25x120; also 50x125, corner Jackson and Lincoln-sts. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—3 ACRES FRONTING Egan-av., near Archer-av. and Brighton. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 61 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DASHIELL-ST., 4 LOTS, east front, on Dashiell-st., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 61 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,200, $1,250, $1,300 CASH. YOU can have this nice lot, 24x125, on Hamilton-av., near Adams-st., half block from street cars. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES IN THE CITY AND suburbs, [illegible]. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GROVE PARKWAY—[illegible] FEET, [illegible] on the Grove Parkway, near Brook-st., at $[illegible] per foot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1,600 ACRES OF Iowa land and 10 suburban lots to exchange for city [illegible] property and assume some incumbrances. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 135 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty or merchandise—A luxurious country seat in [illegible], of [illegible] acres, with lakes, residences, fountains, etc., etc., suited for a retired gentleman of fortune and [illegible], or may be rented as six farms, with a farm-house [illegible] on each. Value, $150,000. [illegible] stock, dairy, and fruit farm of [illegible] acres near the above; $85,000. [illegible] and [illegible] farm of 160 acres, in DeKalb County, half a mile from railroad, with orchard, maple grove, good buildings, well fenced; $8,000. New brick residence, 16 rooms, at Highland Park; $[illegible]. [illegible] residence, 12 rooms, on University-place, [illegible]. [illegible] dairy farm of 240 acres, near Elgin, Ill. [illegible] dwelling at Highland Park, very low; $4,000. [illegible], at Room 39 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, GOOD [illegible], miles from city, on C. B. & Q. R. R. [illegible], with crops. Cash farms and lots by J. H. [illegible], Bowen Block.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES NEAR KILLBOURN CITY, Wis., value $[illegible], or to exchange for a good stock of [illegible]. ROCKWELL & REICHARD, 75 South Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, A GOOD RESIdence lot on North Side, south of Chicago-av. [illegible] GEORGE, 90 Clark-st.

WANTED—A CHEAP HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH [illegible] of State-sts.; will pay $1,000 [illegible] at 12 Madison-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT [illegible], day or [illegible]; pay some cash, assume [illegible] in property South Side. Address, with full description, Mr. KING, care Truesdell & Brown, [illegible] West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible] AT PRIVATE SALE—THE CONTENTS OF [illegible], comprising beds, table linen, pillow [illegible], table ware, napkins, spreads, quilts, and [illegible], 308 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS [illegible] and elegant designs of the [illegible] new ready; chamber suits, parlor [illegible], spring beds, mattresses, pillows, [illegible] Parlor Bedstead Co., removed [illegible].

[illegible] GOODS, ARE SELLING AT COST [illegible] Wells-st. A large stock of furniture [illegible].

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride to Chicago's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x125 feet on 80-foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land as to being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market. Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments. Call, for a printed abstract and plat, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO HOUSES AT NORTH Evanston. These houses are desirably located near depot, and will be sold or rented for the balance of the year at a bargain. Also 300 lots, including some of the most desirable suburban property near Chicago for sale. To parties who will improve on the most reasonable terms. Apply to R. H. ABBOTT, at depot, North Evanston, or R. M. RIDDER, 186 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL SUBDIvision at Englewood, 100 desirable lots. Parties looking for suburban homes should not purchase until they visit this locality. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL nice houses and lots; also a great variety of lots. F. M. FOX, Room 2, 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMMENSE BARGAIN AT ENGLEwood, 200 feet corner, Wabash-av. and Sixtieth-st. HULBURD & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—A LOT ON WABASH-av., south of city limits; will be sold for $50 per foot if taken this week. A. BARRETT, 122 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON LONG TIME, LOW prices, and easy terms of payment, on Halsted, Murray, Union, Sangamon, and Wallace-sts., just north of the Pavilion Parkway. Persons desiring lots for houses, and those wanting a fine investment, with sure prospects of increased value, are invited to examine these lots. Call on POTWIN & CORBY, Agents, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for, a few left of our large lots only 1,000 feet from three depots at Washington Heights, high and dry, trees on every lot. Title perfect. Prices $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Call and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of 8 rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one in Glencoe, [illegible]. Also three lots in North Evanston, at $[illegible], $[illegible], and $[illegible] per month. Lots on any of the places named for sale cheap, and [illegible] built [illegible]. Terms for [illegible] cash, balance in monthly or quarterly payments, and still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 4, 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling-house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot [illegible] feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS AND ACREtracts at Montrose at prices affording a margin; no property presents better prospects, or enjoys better facilities for easy, quick, and cheap access. For particulars apply to REA & COATES, 133 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS 4½ ACRES EACH, short distance west of Northwestern car-shops, convenient to depot. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 89 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. LOTS, BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and C. & N. W. car shops, a non-resident owner will sell very cheap. Also, boulevard lots, and lots near boulevard. Free ride, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SPLENDID SELECTION of houses and lots in Evanston and South Evanston on easy terms. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine. J. R. FOWLER, Evanston.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR miles from the Court-House; commutation fare, 6¼ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton, and Western-avs.; sidewalks have been laid, and trees set out over the entire property; artesian well superior to any other in the vicinity, flowing at rate of 250 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Parties looking for homes would do well to visit Maplewood before purchasing. Price of lots from $400 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, A NEW FIRST-class 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, bathroom, concrete cellar, well and cistern, good barn, lot 150x150, and well cultivated. Parties desiring a home in this thriving suburb would do well to examine this property, as it can be had on very favorable terms. Possession given in reasonable time. HEAD & COE, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON GROVE LOTS, $350, IN five-dollar monthly payments, with no payment down. This is the best chance yet offered to get a home. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD RESIDENCES AT Hyde Park and Oakland; one for $6,500, $500 cash, balance to suit; 66x125 near depot; one for $12,000, fine lot and house; one house to rent at $60 per month; good lots in Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park, and choice corner in Egandale. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT PARKSIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad, 9 miles from Court-House, 25 minutes' ride, lots on Madison and Linden-avs., within one block of depot. Trees have been planted, streets graded. Sixteen trains daily furnish easy access to and from the city. This property is within 3 blocks of the South Park. Price of lots from $400 to $500, and will be sold on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR THE PROPOSED COLlege at Washington Heights; price, $400. 20 acres in Sec. 32, 38, 13; will sell 10 acres; price, $300 per acre. 5 acres near woolen factory, South Chicago; price $200 per acre. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—192x150, CORNER FORTY-EIGHTH-ST. and Kenwood-court; 150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. Will be sold on easy payments. The above property is within 3 blocks of Kenwood depot. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN COST, 8-ROOM Gothic house, lot 50x150, barn and garden, near station, ¼ mile from city. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5½ ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON, $1,500 per acre. 4 acres in Lake View, near the lake, $2,500 per acre. Fine lots in Norwood Park; $[illegible] to $[illegible] per foot. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR two depots, by the block; average size of the lots 35x150 feet, at $[illegible] per lot; one-third cash, balance in one, two, and three years, 7 per cent interest. The best property for investment in Cook County. Free tickets to see the property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 135 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES in Evanston, South Evanston, and Rogers' Park; also building lots and acre property. ALFRED L. SEWELL, Real Estate Broker, 369 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON GROVE LOTS, $350, IN five-dollar monthly payments, with no payment down. This is the best chance yet offered to get a home and not feel it. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CANFIELD & MATTESON, 80 LASalle-st.
Englewood—Residence and lots near depot.
Irving Park—Residence with 50-foot lot.
Maywood—Residence and large lot.
Evanston—Brick residence and large lot.
Waukegan—Residence and large lot.
Rock Island car-shops—Vacant lots.
Humboldt Park—Vacant lots.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT NORWOOD Park; one of the choicest 10-acre blocks, 30 minutes' ride from Chicago. J. R. STANLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good, dry, improved land ⅛ mile from depot, Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 40 miles from Chicago, price, with crops, $525; cash $100; balance $12 per month. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, Room 8, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE; modern improvements; house for gardener, coach-house, ice-house, spring, 30 acres, block from depot, Hobart, 40 miles from Chicago; commutation $10 per month. J. EARLE, 153 Monroe-st., Room 8. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—SEVERAL VERY CHOICE residences for sale or exchange for city property; also some very desirable unimproved property. Prices low; terms easy. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—SEVERAL excellent new frame houses, with cellars, from 8 to 10 rooms, arranged for water and gas, and all modern improvements. Also, three large and elegant brick houses, from 12 to 17 rooms each, besides bath-rooms, closets, and cellars; bay windows, large piazzas, towers, etc.; sewerage as good as the city; fine view of the lake. Also, fine building lots that will soon double in value. All or any of the above property will be sold on easy terms, or terms to suit. Give us a call and go with us to Evanston and look for yourselves. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—WE ARE OFfering in this beautiful suburb, 19 miles from the city on the C., B. & Q. R. R., the most desirable suburban property about Chicago, at low prices and on easy terms. Will build houses for purchasers if desired. High elevations, beautiful undulations, attractive scenery, and 20 daily trains connecting it with the city. For plats, information, and free transportation to examine the property, apply to CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, CONvenient to depot, schools, and churches, at $[illegible] to $[illegible] per foot; also, several new houses, on easy terms; and 50 or 100-foot lots in the grove, on Michigan, Wabash, or Indiana-avs., within 2½ or 3 blocks from depot, and 4 blocks from Great South Park. HULBURD & CO., 22 East Harrison-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—FROM OUR MORGAN PARK FARM, four horses, viz.:
1 large size chestnut horse, stripe in forehead, and left fore-foot white.
1 brown horse, small white mark on right hip.
1 dark bay horse, branded D on left hip, white spot on left nostril.
1 dark sorrel mare, left fore-foot white, left hind leg white to gambrill, and right hind foot white around hoof.
Will pay suitable reward. Please leave information at 113 and 115 South Water-st.
C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

STRAYED—TAKEN UP, AN ESTRAY, BY THE subscriber, at his residence in the town of Worth, Cook Co., Ill., on the 16th day of June, 1873, a dark bay horse, scar on inside of left hind leg, sunburnt joint. Owner may obtain possession of same by proving property and paying expenses. DANIEL KLINE, Blue Island.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—SUNDAY EVENING, June 15, from 380 West Adams-st., a dark sorrel horse with star in forehead, and a little knee-sprung. A suitable reward will be paid for his return or any information that may lead to his recovery, which can be left at the above number or at the office of C. H. CASE, 160 East Washington-st.

STOLEN—ON TUESDAY NIGHT ABOUT MIDnight, from the Ten Mile House, Vincennes road, a valuable black mare. Has heavy mane, medium-sized tail, milk-leg heavy, having lost colt a few days since. $50 reward will be paid to the person returning her to H. C. SHEARE, Ten Mile House.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 317 WEST MADISONst., second floor. Cabinet seance every evening. Medium handcuffed and securely tied. Private sittings during the day.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME PARIE—THE WONDERFUL GYPSY, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. (Sundays excepted). Ladies only. Fee, 50 cents. 300 West Madison-st., Room 48.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS—RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT business and medical medium, 59 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PACKING BUSINESS IN TEXAS FOR SALE AT a bargain. The property lies on a railroad 80 miles from one of the Gulf ports, and consists of a large packing house, substantially built, having all the necessary facilities for curing and packing; in that climate, including first-class ice machine, rendering tanks, office, an office, boarding house, and 18 acres of land; capacity from 6,000 to 10,000 barrels; satisfactory reasons given for selling. To an experienced man this opportunity presents extraordinary inducements. For full particulars apply to SNYDER & LEE, 14 Union Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF HARDWARE, stoves and tinware, for sale cheap, at 128 Chicago-av.

A PROMINENT FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FAMILY grocery for sale, doing a large and profitable business, which can be greatly increased by a live, energetic, pushing man, who can give his entire attention to the business. The owners have other business that requires [illegible], which is their reason for selling. Address BURTON, PIERCE & CO., wholesale grocers, 54 Michigan-av.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, ON THE CORner of two principal streets, on the West Side, for sale or exchange for real estate. For particulars address U 76, Tribune office.

A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 CASH can take the place of a retiring partner as cashier and bookkeeper in an established and well paying business. Address W 87, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS PLANING-MILL AND LUMBER business, with teams, tools, and lumber on hand, for sale to close a copartnership. The concern is doing a successful trade; it will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for any other equally desirable property that can be divided. Address G 88, Tribune office.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—MY PHOTOGRAPH gallery is now for sale; best located in the City of Chicago; doing a fine business; good reasons for selling. I will explain particulars to all buyers. [illegible] down and balance on time. Address R. H. HELMES, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—WILL SELL FOR $2,500 A good paying business. Guarantee to any one a good investment. Address W 10, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing [illegible] rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address G. G. MOSLEY, Real Estate, No. 222 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY STORE FOR sale; good location; selected stock. No. [illegible] West Twelfth-st.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG OR INEXperienced man with money to obtain a good position with steady, reliable, and energetic partner in a well-established business. Address WHOLESALE GROCER, Tribune office.

A WELL-STOCKED GROCERY STORE, HORSE and wagon for sale; no fixtures to buy; will take cash or real estate. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

BOARDING HOUSE, GOOD LOCATION, 211 North Halsted-st., corner Fourth-st., furniture for sale cheap. Rent $[illegible] per month.

BUSINESS OPENING IN THIS CITY; RETAIL, cash, no trust; also rooms furnished for housekeeping; profits $10 to $15 a day; sold for no fault. Particulars at interview. Price $1,500 cash. Address G. Carter [illegible].

BOARDING-HOUSE, LEASE, AND FURNITURE for sale; good location and business. Reason for selling, ill-health. Apply at 146 North Halsted-st.

CARRIAGE MAKERS—ATTENTION! ONE OF the best sites for the business in Illinois for sale or rent; small capital required. Address A. M. WESTON, Eureka, Woodford Co., Ill.

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE, WITH stock and fixtures, for sale at a bargain. Address L 8, Tribune office.

FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A hotel centrally located, for sale. First-rate chance. LEVI WING & CO., 98 Dearborn-st.

GROCERY AND SAMPLE ROOM ATTACHED for sale, full stock of groceries and liquors. Apply to LYNCH BROS., 127 South Water-st.

LEASE OF THE BEST LOCATED STORE IN TOWN for some light business, on Clark-st., between Madison and Washington, for sale. Apply to T. F. HAYCRAW, 73 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway Hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, New York.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST ESTABLISHed corner groceries on West Madison-st. for sale; about $2,500 will take it; other business. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE—clear $[illegible] per month; best location in the city; must be sold to close copartnership. Address W [illegible], Tribune office.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 4 run of stone, new engine of ample power, in good order; is in a town of 2,000 people; good shipping facilities, over Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY AND meat-market, in good locality and doing a good business, for sale, or will sell business and rent store. Apply at 71 West Washington-st.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF PATENT RIGHT OF A Pine-Cleaning Machine for sale. The machine can be seen in operation at the Chicago Steam Boiler Works, 60 to 72 Michigan-st. For particulars inquire of ANGLE & CO., Calhoun-place, between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS—An excellent business chance may be secured by a merchant tailor and clothier at Elgin, Ill. The business is established of many years, a fine trade, and is only closed up [illegible]. Stock at present light and select; the store is fitted up expressly for the business, and will be rented at a reasonable rate. Inquire of F. W. Phillips, No. 10 [illegible] Tailors & Co., corner Market and Washington-sts., Chicago, or of Boyd, 274 East Madison-st., or the subscriber, S. McOSKER, Elgin, Ill.

$400 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD paying, established business; good chance; two horses, two harnesses, and buggy. Other business and cause of selling. Call on FRANK W. CHAPIN, Manager, Builders' Exchange, 128 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ANYTHING THAT I CAN turn into cash, a patent right for any town in the State of Illinois, to use the best carpet beating and brushing machine ever invented; also, receipt with it for scouring on the floor. Apply to Boston Carpet Cleaning Company, 84 and 86 West Adams-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD FITTED-UP RESTAURant, worth $600, for a cottage on leased ground, within 2 miles of Court-House. Address W 6, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD woolen-mill, well located, machinery all first-class; will take any good property to the amount of $2,000 to $6,000. J. W. HENDERSON, 86 East Madison-st., Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE—[illegible] FEET ON STATE-ST. AND Wabash-av., near Englewood. Will exchange for good farm or other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 205 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS FOR house and lot, worth from $2,000 to $5,000, on South or West Side. Will assume an incumbrance on city property. Cash. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 3, first floor, 142 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED—STOCKS OF MERchandise of all kinds, large or small amounts, or household furniture, for improved real estate and cash, or notes secured on real estate. Inquire of WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, A NO. 1 manufacturing establishment doing a good business; pays 40 per cent. Apply to T. BUSHNELL, 120 Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FRUIT farm, 160 acres, 10,000 trees; will pay its cost in two years; incumbrance on city property; price, $14,000. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—ABOUT $1,500 WORTH OF custom-made clothing, manufactured by one of the leading houses in the city, for diamonds, horses and carriages, or a desirable lot. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER SET OF FURNITURE in exchange for diamond pin. Address L 10, Tribune office.

$2,500 TO $25,000 FARMS, OF FROM 30 TO 500 acres, for sale and exchange, in Lake, Cook, Dupage, Lee, Henry, Will, Kankakee, Iroquois, Union, Livingston, and other counties, and in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Also 600 acres good timber land, cheap.
$18,000 house in city for good house at Riverside or other suburb.
$6,000 house in city for $4,000 to $5,000 between Twelfth-st. and Englewood.
O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

$60,000 WORTH OF IMPROVED RESIdence property to exchange for good business property, or $7,000 house for brick. H. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A MEDIUM SIZED BLACK AND TAN terrier, from 285 West Washington-st.; he wore leather collar, with license badge 47; and tab bearing above number and owner's name. A reward will be paid for his return.

LOST—ON OR NEAR CENTRE-ST., NORTH Side, memorandum book. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 94 Racine-av. R. J. LEWIS.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, ON HALSTED-ST., near Twelfth, a gold watch and chain. The finder will receive a reward of $50 and no questions asked by leaving it at 430 South Halsted-st.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, ON FORTIETH AND State-sts., a dark brown horse, 5 years old, marked on left shoulder; $5 reward paid on returning to 324 South Canal-st.

LOST—A FLAT GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTON, ENAMeled and gold chain. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 175 LaSalle-st. W. H. CUNNINGHAM.

LOST—ON SIXTEENTH AND STATE-STS., A package of notes in favor of G. B. Ward; finder will be rewarded by leaving them at 289 State-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A SMALL BAY MARE, LITtle star on the forehead, about 14 years old. Address 442 West Division-st. P. BRYGER.

LOST—THE PERSON WHO PICKED UP A WEST Side Assessor's book will confer a favor by returning it to the Tribune office.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, IN a Halsted-st. bus, a pocket-book, containing money. The owner can have the same by calling, after 6 p. m., at 22 McGlashen-st., near Twenty-second-st., or P. A. CUNNINGHAM, Western Catholic office.

FOUND—A STRAYED COW. OWNER CAN HAVE her by paying expenses and applying at 123 Cologne-st., Chicago.

TAKEN UP—AT MY PLACE ON ARCHER-AV., 1½ miles west of Brighton, one black cow, line back, under belly, about 7 years old. One whitish speckled cow about 9 years old. M. J. TEARNEY.

TAKEN UP—STRAY HORSE AND EXPRESS WAGon—White estray, on Western-av., ¼ mile south of the Brighton House, on Sunday morning, June 15, a bay horse, attached to an express wagon marked "No. 569, B. McDowell." The owner can have the property by calling at my house, paying charges and the cost of this advertisement. BRUDOR DEVRIES.

$25 REWARD—LOST—BY A POOR MECHANIC —a pocket-book containing about $135, on Western-av., between Madison and Van Buren-sts. Finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at HATHAWAY'S Drug Store, cor. Madison and Western-av., or 165 Walnut-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NEW 15-HORSE POWER STATIONary engine; also a large 5-year-old horse, suitable for team or carriage. P. J. SEXTON, Builder, 80 and 82 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PORTABLE, UPright, and tubular boilers, portable and stationary engines; one Buckeye engine and boiler. Chicago Steam Boiler Works, 66 Michigan-st.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—3 EXPERIENCED MUSICIANS, WHO play string and brass, to travel; good salary and steady engagement. Apply 213 West Lake-st.

WANTED—VOICES TO FILL OUT QUINTETTE. Apply 213 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE FOR A HOTEL, THE splendid four-story and basement stone-front building, 80 by 100 feet, situated on the southeast corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts. Apply to E. A. JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 54 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, with all modern improvements, and furnished. Apply on the premises, [illegible].

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY and basement, No. 382 North Wells-st., corner Whiting. Rent $50 per month. H. BRAUCKMAN.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID HOUSE, 894 SOUTH DEARborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth, with barn, only $30. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, 24 [illegible].

TO RENT—IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, 183 North Dearborn-st., one 3-story and basement brick dwelling, 12 rooms, with closets and improvements, for private residence only. Apply to M. SCANLAN, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—302 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-st., with or without furniture, for the season or year, [illegible] very desirable, furnished [illegible], handsome, billiards, gas, and modern conveniences, marble front, 11 rooms. Possession immediate. Call between 8 and 10 a. m., and 5 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE IN GOOD NEIGHborhood, near Lincoln-av. cars. Basement, 135 Randolph-st., near Sherman House. W. J. DAVIS, 145 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, south front, 423 West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Rent low to desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN WEST, 399 West Monroe-st., next door to above.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL NEW houses corner Indiana-av. and Twelfth-st., marble front; all modern improvements. Call at house. S. WHITTIN.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, 2-story and basement stone, with small front. Apply on the premises, No. 393 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. [illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., 9 rooms, besides attic. Inquire 322 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 724 WARREN-AV., 12 rooms, with modern improvements. Inquire at 616 Warren-av., or at Room 66 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—BY DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 RANdolph-st., Room 9, 2 new cottages on Tyler-st., near Robey, 9 rooms and bath room, will rent cheap.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, STORY AND a half of 8 rooms, besides bath-room, pantry, closets, etc., on Tyler-st., three doors west of Winchester-av.; short block from Van Buren-st. cars. Apply to THOS. HOOD, 122 LaSalle-st., Oriental Building, Room 28.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE WITH THE ATtic floored, near Van Buren-st. cars and Robey-st. D. LEONARD, Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—DWELLING 25 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., containing 10 rooms, in good repair. Apply to PERLEY & GODFREY, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, ON West Washington-st., near Western avenue. D. LEONARD, 11 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—A GOOD BOARDING-HOUSE OF 15 rooms; good location. Lease and furniture for sale at a great bargain. Good reasons for selling. Inquire of J. L. LINCOLN, 122 Washington-st., Rooms 15 and 19.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front residence, 11 rooms, 382 Wabash-av. Inquire of FERD. W. PECK, Room 6, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE—PRAIRIE-AV., $50. [illegible] elegant marble house, Michigan-av., $125. [illegible] elegant marble house, Wabash-av., $125. S. MEARS, corner 201 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., CORNER TWENTYninth-st., beautifully finished 15-room house, only $80 per month. STORRS & WARE, 25 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS TO a small family who will board owner. Address BENEDICT, Boston Square Dealing Store, Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—FOR A FEW MONTHS—A NEATLY furnished cottage, near Union Park. Apply to H. T. & CO., 343 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 528 MICHIGAN-AV.; 10 rooms and barn; part or all of the furniture sold if wanted. Apply at 21 South Water-st., between 11 and 12, or 5 to 6, p. m.

TO RENT—[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., COR. LINcoln, 7 rooms, bath-room, pantry, and closets. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE; 6 ROOMS; closets, water in kitchen; barn if required. 466 West Erie-st., near Ashland-av. Inquire on premises.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE AND grounds in Evanston, near depot, lake, and public buildings. Will rent cheap to a family for a country residence of year. Apply to J. R. FOWLER, Real Estate, Evanston.

TO RENT—SUBURBAN 7-ROOM COTTAGE HOUSE, with large grounds and small barn, at Norwood Park, close to depot. Rent only $18 per month. Address J. W. STEBBINGS, Irving Park.

TO RENT—I HAVE TWO NICE FARMS, WITH comfortable houses and large orchards, near the depot; would make good summer homes for city business men. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House. Inquire at Room 51. Elevator in the building.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, AND GENTLEMEN and wives (without children), handsomely furnished rooms; $16 to $40. 41 Clark-st., Room 30. References.

TO RENT—264 WABASH-AV., A FURNISHED square room, with or without board. House modern improvements.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private family. References exchanged. Apply at 413 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—AT 264 WABASH-AV., A NICE FRONT room on first floor; marble-top furniture.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, CONVENIENT FOR housekeeping. Inquire of Dr. NORTON, Dentist, 48 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP, AT 307 West Madison-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and large closet, with or without board. 322 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR WITH BEDrooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; very moderate charges. 372 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, terms reasonable, at the St. Julien, 161 and 163 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE NO. 585 Centre-av.; 4 rooms, closets, and pantry, all new. A small American family preferred. Call as above.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A COTTAGE, No. 114 Twenty-ninth-st., 4 rooms, or the upper part, 5 rooms.

TO RENT—1060 INDIANA-AV., PLEASANT FURnished front rooms, without board. Good day board.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, ALSO, back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, at 149 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID SUITE OF ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished; also, a suite of rooms; furniture for sale, very cheap. 378 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; also, unfurnished room-suites; moderate rents. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT BEDroom; also, 4 unfurnished rooms, at 185 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—148 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a handsomely furnished parlor, with or without board.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A PLEASANT ROOM, secure one of those elegant rooms at 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—428 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., ONE VERY pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, in brick house; pleasant location, 3 blocks from Jefferson Park. References.

TO RENT—VERY NICE COOL ROOMS, WITHIN one block of the lake, 374 Michigan-av.; would board one couple without children.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, at the St. Elmo, by the day, week, or month. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE STORE 22 EAST KINZIE-ST., corner of main entrance to Wells Street depot, occupied at present as a clothing store.

TO RENT—WITH USE OF STEAM ELEVATOR—3 lofts, each 25x125, with front side and rear light; first finished, and heated by steam. These lofts are centrally located, and among the most desirable in the city; and to a reliable tenant they will be rented at an extremely low rate, much below their value. Inquire on the premises, 21 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 36 LAKE-ST., corner State, 21x80, well lighted, easy access. Inquire first floor.

TO RENT—OFFICES, AND UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, in Prussing's Building on State-st., between Congress and Harrison. Inquire at the office of Prussing Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, AT 88 NORTH Wells-st., a good location for boot and shoe trade, or fancy goods, shelvings and counters; will be sold all in good order. Inquire of J. L. Read, at 62 South Canal-st., or of the owner at 134 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A NEW STORE AND BOARDING house combined, for a term of years, at a low rental; situated on the corner of Ellston-road and Paulina-st. Apply to J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A PART OF OFFICE OR DESK ROOM in the new offices of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., in the Staats-Zeitung Building. Inquire at 76 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 269 SOUTH CLARK-ST., close by the Pacific Hotel. Inquire in store from 9 to 11 and 3 to 4. Apply to JAMES MATHEWS.

TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, SUITABLE FOR light business, on Madison, between Clark and Dearborn, north side of the street. Address L 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEAT CORNER STORE, WITH LIGHT basement and rooms above, 70 West Washington-st. Apply to ALFRED L. SEWELL, 369 LaSalle-st., or to MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room 10, Otis Block, southwest corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 282 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping by small family; must be in pleasant neighborhood; would purchase some of the furniture. References given. Address W 6, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES ARE DOING A FINE business with my two elegant toilet articles and ladies' rubber goods. Sales rapid and profits large in city or country. Sample sent free to country. Mrs. PALMER, Room 8, 83 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED agents to sell the best imported grape-vines for family trade; extra inducements offered. Apply at 81 Third-av., basement.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN city and country, for the fastest selling goods on record. Those who can command a little ready cash can certainly make immense profit. $10 a day is only a fair average. It will cost nothing to investigate. No samples to country applicants sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 22 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my needle-books, machine-needles, dress elevators, &c., &c. C. M. LININGTON, 197 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 22 East Madison-st., Room 4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Good accommodations, $6 to $7.50. Day board, $4.50.

24 BISHOP-COURT—FINELY FURNISHED ALcove, with superior board; also, other pleasant rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen. House first-class in all respects.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MARBLE FRONT, ELEgantly furnished; every summer comfort; handsome rooms; unexceptionable table; a few more rooms; from $7 per week.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO VERY NICELY furnished rooms, large, cool, every convenience, and with excellent board, at very reasonable terms.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TO RENT, A WELLfurnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with first-class board. House has all modern improvements. Also, accommodation for a few table boarders.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Nicely furnished front room for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—TO rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room and two smaller ones, with board, at $5 per week.

122 THROOP-ST.—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, single or en suite; first-class place, furnished or unfurnished; terms reasonable.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TO RENT—TWO nicely-furnished front rooms, with board; also, one small room. First-class table.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—TWO delightful front rooms; best light and ventilation; for few single, or party, or couples of young gents. Surroundings very inviting. Table superior. Terms moderate. Only one block from Madison-st. cars.

149 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, $5 per week; also, furnished parlor.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PEOPLE LOOKing for rooms, with or without board, will find the nicest and coolest in the city. Day board $4.50.

161 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—WITH board, 2 nicely-furnished chambers for 4 gentlemen in a small private family.

201 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, single or double, with or without board.

248 FULTON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board.

269 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE ROOM, COMfortably furnished, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Private family. Terms moderate.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR MORGAN—Large furnished room adjoining bath-room, with board; several table-boarders can be accommodated.

324 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—2 LARGE, WELLfurnished rooms, or a front room, to rent, with or without board, at reasonable rates.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; best of accommodations; references required.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms, with board; house has all modern conveniences. Terms to suit.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—PEOPLE LOOKING for a delightful home and first-class accommodations, board, &c., furnished rooms, please call.

489 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, very pleasant and newly-furnished rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Table boarders can be accommodated.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE HANDSOMELY furnished and one unfurnished room with board; location and accommodations best in the city.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, 48 DESPLAINES-ST.—room and board $6 and $7 per week; first-class accommodations.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A VERY DESIRABLE furnished or unfurnished room, with board.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDINGhouse, first-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

47 AND 49 HUBBARD-COURT—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH OR WITHOUT board—Large room, fronting on Lake Park, for one or two gentlemen, or small room back.

384 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR families, or single gentlemen, wishing large pleasant rooms, with good board, can be accommodated.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, SUITable for gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, to rent, with board; also, single room. References required.

467 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE BEAUTIFUL FRONT alcove room; also, one square and single, and a suite of parlors, after the 1st of July, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

470 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT, AIRY, AND desirable rooms, with hot and cold baths, and first-class board. Elegant front parlor, unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife. Day boarders accommodated.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE bedroom, furnished; also, a back room on the second floor; first-class table board.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHed or unfurnished, with board; also, large furnished back room. House has all modern improvements. References exchanged.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., BEtween Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.—A nice cheerful family hotel, first-class, and positively the cheapest rates in the city; single rooms, $6.

548 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room for two to rent, with board. Also, vacancy for single gentleman.

587 WABASH-AV—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A pleasant front room, back parlor, and single rooms for married couples or gentlemen.

609 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH NICE board, en suite or single, with nice board; two day boarders accommodated.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A parlor, or parlor suite, partly furnished, to rent, with board.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with large closet attached; also, a large back room, unfurnished, with or without board.

1228 WABASH-AV.—A NEW YORK LADY, having rented this newly-furnished house, would like to accommodate a few first-class boarders.

LARGE, ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor, furnished, with board, in a marble-front house near Sixteenth-st., on Michigan-av.; very cheap to gent and wife, or two gents. Address L 8, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF SIXTEENTH-ST.—2 gents who are willing to rent room together can find a very large furnished front room, with first-class table, at $8 per week, by addressing Q 38, Tribune office.

NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board. Use of horses and carriages free; $20 to $25 per week. Address U 81, Tribune office.

ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR MAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, in fine mansion, 1198 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—LARGE PARLOR, with bedroom off, unfurnished, except carpets, with first-class table board.

Country.

DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN THE beautiful suburban village of Winnetka at reasonable rates. Address DORMITORY, Winnetka, Ill.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ADULTS may be had in a private family at Riverside. Address Q 75, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR TWO FAMILIES, ONE hour's ride north from Chicago on lake shore, in a private family. Large, shady grounds, near depot. Rooms well furnished, and lighted with gas. Inquire at 177 Randolph-st., second floor.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, 5 minutes' walk from depot. ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS, ON WEST SIDE, IN a private family, by lady and gentleman (Israelites). Address, stating terms and location, J 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUITE OF ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR gentleman and wife and two children, aged 7 and 9. Would prefer being near the lake, between Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Must be first-class. Address, with full particulars and reference, A 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, with board for lady only, in a quiet neighborhood, where there are no other boarders. Address L 4, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS MADE ON CITY REAL ESTATE, 6 TO 12 months, or purchase real estate mortgages; also loans on collaterals, houses on leased ground, horse and rig; diamonds wanted. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, pianos, horses, and other good collaterals, at No. 148 South Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND unimproved city property. Loans perfected without delay. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN VARIOUS SUMS, ON CITY and Cook County real estate for a term of years. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. S. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

REAL ESTATE, COLLATERAL, AND COMMERcial loans made in sums of $1,000 to $10,000 at current rates. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security in sums of $5,000 and upwards. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON GOOD CITY REAL ESTATE at 9 and 10 per cent. Can close without delay. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAMES B. STOREY, 94 and 96 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

WANTED—GOOD REAL ESTATE PAPER. THOS. E. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS, $8,000 on real estate worth $70,000, situated outside of Chicago. Address or call at Room 17, Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$500 AGAINST THE BEST OF PERsonal property security and good interest, for 4 months. GEO. M. MILLER & CO., Law and Real Estate Office, 145 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$300. WILL GIVE GOOD security, or board a good person. Address L 7, Tribune office.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $3,000 OR $10,000, for five years, on first-class real estate security. Apply to E. H. FORRESTER, Attorney-at-Law, Metropolitan Block.

$24,000 PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES, IN sums of $500 to $5,000, for sale, secured by trust-deed. C. W. RIGDON, 142 Monroe-st., Room 2.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY security. F. E. SHANDREW, 85 Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WALTER SCHOEFFENS, FROM BINgen, is required to call at 19 South Water-st., where a lady from San Francisco is desirous to see him.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—THE SISTER OF MR. S. J. Knight has just arrived from Cornwall, England, is stopping at Rail Road House, Nos. 80 and 82 Sherman-st., Chicago, and would be glad for a call or his address immediately.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN THE WESTERN States and Territories by a boot and shoe jobbing house; only those need apply who can influence a large trade and are thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address, with references, P. O. Box 2217 New York.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BY A BOSTON BOOT and shoe jobbing house, a salesman with an established trade in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and also one for Southern Iowa and Nebraska. Address Box 3,964, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUGGIST AS PREscription clerk; must speak English, German, and give good references. Address W 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BOOKKEEPER WHO IS accurate and a good penman. References required. Address W 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD RETAIL CLOTHING SALESman. Address R. S. WILCOX, 151 and 153 Clark-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY POSTED, RAPID, and correct bill clerk for a wholesale grocery. Address W 2, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman. Steady employment to an efficient man. For particulars address immediately Lock Box 207 Terre Haute, Ind.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE-TRIMMER IMMEDIately, who understands light harness-making; good wages by the piece or week. Come to FRANK MILLER, Indianola, Vermilion County, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD CABINET-MAKERS FOR THE country. Apply personally, between 1 and 3 Thursday. E. RICHARDS, 121 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY—BINDER, WHO IS COMPEtent at cutting, ruling, and numbering. Apply to Union Lithographing Company, Nos. 1 to 9 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD from 8 to 12 months' experience in printing business. Inquire Room 12 Central Union Block.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE WOODWORKMAN AT 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE HARNESS trade. Apply at 201 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the propagation of ornamental stock, roses, flowers, etc., under glass, to take charge of the department in an Iowa nursery; references required. Address W 105, Tribune office, giving your address.

WANTED—IN WHOLESALE CHAIR HOUSE, 211 and 213 West Monroe-st., young man who understands driving up and handling chairs. Apply at once.

WANTED—BAKER. APPLY TO THOMSON & TEMPLETON, at once. 213 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN WRITER. A. STEMPEL, 163 East Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED vinegar maker; a man that understands thoroughly how to make vinegar from grain and malt; a first-class man can get a good situation and very good salary. Good references required. Address, stating full name and residence, L 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-FITTER, one who thoroughly understands his business; none others need apply. 159 Erie-st., corner Wells. H. ASHFIELD'S Steam Fitting and Hand Railing Shop.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD ENGRAVERS AT 150 Monroe-st., Room 6. CLINE & KUHN.

WANTED—GOOD FEEDERS OF GORDON presses, at Printers' Exchange, No. 6 Tribune Building. J. W. DEAN.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED MAN, COLORED, as coachman; must come well recommended. Apply to-day between 12 and 1 at 145 South Sangamon-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS AND 100 FOR STATION work at big prices; bark peelers, woodchoppers. Apply at 229 Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin, $2.20 per day; 50 farm and sawmill hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 300 LABORERS, good wages, company work, plenty station work, from 15 to 25 cents per yard. Saw-mill hands, and bark peelers, and 50 teams, $4 per day, free fare; also an active man as partner in a restaurant, small capital required. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., No. 15 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD MEN, $2 PER DAY; 5 teams, $4 per day; free fare; must leave to-day. 60 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE SAW-MILL HANDS to leave this day by steamer; wages $[illegible] per day, steady work. Also 100 railroad laborers; company work, and free fare. Apply at 274 South Water-st. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY—100 MEN FOR construction train in Michigan; free fare; also, 200 for Ohio and Indiana; one year's work; also, saw-mill hands, farm hands, choppers, bark-peelers, and quarrymen. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & KING, 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WASHER AND MEN TO WORK ON stock at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding and Sale stables, 414 to 418 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED PERson to assist a lecturer. No nonsense like a Christian, temperance, drunkard, or dissentist person need to apply. Direct J T, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOLICITORS AND AGENTS FOR THE "Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co." of Philadelphia, in Northern Illinois. Office, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 70 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO CALL on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $20 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH city trade to sell Toilet Soaps on a liberal commission or salary. Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 51 and 53 Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH $3,000 capital, either as partner or otherwise, in a business where a good and liberal income will be guaranteed at $3,000 per annum, and the capital secured by real estate. Address E Y, care of German American Advertising Agency, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MILLER, WITH $3,000 capital, to take entire charge of fine steam custom mills, as working partner, where the capital invested by the sleeping partner is over $22,000, which will remain in the concern, [illegible]. Address W X, German American Advertising Agency, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—MEN FOR LIGHT WORK. SITUations furnished in city; also man in office, with $400, at 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—MEN OF ANY AGE, IN CITY AND country, to sell our non-explosive for kerosene oil. Costs 8 and 10 cents; sells for 25 and 50 cents; $3 to $15 a day. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO-MORROW MORNING, AT THE corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., 50 good laboring men, to whom good wages will be paid and steady work all the season. McGLINCEY & MERIGOLD.

WANTED—FOUR SEWING MACHINE MEN. Call at 287 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must be a good laundress; will pay good wages. Apply at 773 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE, GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, or colored woman to cook for a small private family. The highest wages paid. Call at 78 Twenty-sixth-st. after dinner.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 601 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE THAT CAN cook, wash, and iron, at 64 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork; German, Swede, or Norwegian; references required; wages $4. Call at 217 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN OR GERman girl for general housework; family small; residence outside city limits; good place for right person; terms must be reasonable. Address A 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two. Call at 47 Forrest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE WHO UNDERstands cooking, washing, and ironing, for a small private family; best of wages paid to one who can come well recommended to 344 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 459 South Halsted-st., in grocery store.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO IN THE COUNTRY with a private family, will be required to wait on table and run a Grover & Baker sewing-machine. Inquire at 516 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; good wages; no children. References required. Call Thursday, at 720 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL, ALSO NURSE FOR children. Inquire at 939 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT 89 NORTH SHELdon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING AND washing for small family on South Side. Call at 24 Langley-av., or 138 and 140 LaSalle-st., basement office.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL. APPLY AT 1591 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO WASHing, ironing, and cooking. Apply at 339 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A WOMAN TO take charge of children, at 383 West Washington-st. Apply after 10 a. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; none others need apply. Call in the forenoon at 1145 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family; good wages and steady employment. Inquire at 1064 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 190 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., two good girls; one as dining-room girl, and the other to do general housework and assist in cooking. Come in the morning.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A FAMILY OF TWO PERsons. 1312 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 1315 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 135 West Van Buren-st.; good wages paid; call to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. Apply at 77 South Sangamon-st., three doors from Madison.

WANTED—AT 67 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., A WOMAN to cook in a private boarding-house.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have city references. Apply immediately at 669 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages and steady employment. 665 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. TO A PARTY WHO understands the business good wages will be paid. 343 West Washington-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—3 IRONERS AND 1 WASHWOMAN IN the morning at 101 South Clark-st.

WANTED—THURSDAY MORNING—LADIES' clothes and shirt ironers, 352 West Madison-st. Jefferson Park Laundry.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL; BEST OF REFERences required. Apply at 299 Michigan-av., Wednesday and Thursday, between 1 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—A WET NURSE GIRL AT 8 B ILLINOIS-st., North Side.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON the Wheeler & Wilson machine, at C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.'S, 124 State-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS HANDS TO sew ladies' underwear with their own sewing machine. No. 389 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY WOMAN in a private boarding-house. Apply at 88 South Morgan-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A NEAT AMERICAN LADY, WILling to do the work of a widower's family; good, pleasant home at moderate salary. W 9, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS for private families and hotels, at 80 Milwaukee-av. No fees.

WANTED—A SWEDE COOK AND SECOND GIRL; also 10 first-class girls for house servants. Mrs. Patch having recovered from her late sickness, is ready for girls; come one, come all; no fees. 1525 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR PRIVATE FAMILY, to go to Hinsdale. Apply to MRS. BATES, 10 Peck-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO LEARN TYPE-SETting on book-work. Charge for instruction moderate. Address PRINTING, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES WHO WRITE a rapid hand, to address circulars. Apply immediately. LESLIE RUFFLER CO., 150 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address, as bookkeeper or clerk in some wholesale store; not afraid of work; good references given; wages not such an object as to learn the business. Call or address J B K, 124 West Harrison-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER (8 years in charge), who has had 15 years' experience in general merchandise business, desires an indoor situation; wages not so much of an object as steady employment. Can adapt himself to any office work, and loan some one a few thousand dollars. Address B 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 4 years' experience in a retail store, in a wholesale house; not afraid of work; salary not so much of an object as steady employment; speaks English and German. Good references furnished. Address O B E, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, who has good experience in the grocery business, and is willing to work. Address A 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, COPYist, or any position in an office or mercantile business, by a steady, active young man, who is a good penman, and understands the English and German languages. Address L 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESpectable Scandinavian, just arrived in the city from the Northwest, in an office or wholesale business; should prefer wholesale business, where he has 2 years' experience. Address A 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a grocery store; just arrived from Ireland; of good address; not afraid of work; has had 4 years' experience. Address S, 753 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN DRUGGIST in some retail drug store; has had over 4 years' experience; best of references. Address L 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits, with some good firm; been in drug business here a number of years; not particular the kind of business, has a large acquaintance west, and would not object to traveling. Address E 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A wholesale or retail jewelry house; has had four years' experience, and can come well recommended from last employers. Address A 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN in any capacity where he can make himself useful; understands bookkeeping and all office work, salary not so much an object as a steady place; best of references. Address W 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a store, or light porter, or any similar capacity; could fill a position of trust. Address W 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some wholesale store or office, for either out or inside work; city references given if wanted. Address 761 West Madison-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS sculptor from Rome. Terra cotta, bronze, model making and ornamental figures a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Best of reference. Address U 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER—HAVE had 20 years' experience; understand high and low pressure. Best of city references. Apply 389 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME TAILORING DEpartment, by a first-class cutter (Scandinavian) 30 years old, with 12 years' experience in the cutting; has good references. Please address J O P, 21 West Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH AND practical printer and good itemizer, as local manager or foreman of some reliable country weekly. Unexceptional references from present employers. Address L 18, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman in a private family. Please call or address J, 388 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman that has long experience and well acquainted in the city. Please address L 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as first-class coachman, has had several years' experience, of sober and steady habits, is not afraid to work; best of city references. Please address W 4, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH MAN, UNderstands good English, well acquainted with the [illegible]; good references. Address L A, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS cooks, one as first cook, the other as second; also a girl for general housework, and one for second work. Address 79 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do second work in a first-class private family. Call at hardware store, 319 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl in a small American family; general housework. Address 138 North Green-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO DANISH GIRLS who don't understand much English, to do general housework in a small American family. Apply at 50 West Erie-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do second work in a first-class private family. Can be seen at her late employer's, 332 North Chicago-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FROM the country to do general housework in private family; good references. Address or call at 60 East Kinzie-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN FAMily; terms reasonable. Call or address 352 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A WET NURSE DESIRES an engagement. Apply at Room 5, 145 South Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. WHITTAKER HAS some good cooks, second girls, and others, wanting places, the best of help, at 265 Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO COLORED girls; have good cooks, and German girl for second work. MRS. BALKAM'S Office, 365 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO IS A good penman; would invest $300 where it would secure her a fair salary. Good references given and required. Address, with full particulars, J 72, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD PONY PHAETON, ALL IN ORDER, VERY cheap at $100. Call at 73 Dearborn-st., main floor.

A BLACK BUGGY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, GOOD traveler, and very stylish, for sale, at 87 East Kinzie-st.

ANY MAN WISHING A READY MARKET FOR horses and carriages, will find such a place at 261 and 263 State-st.; the best of stabling and care, with plenty of purchasers at their real value; sale stables of horses, buggies and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

BOARDING STABLES—I HAVE RECENTLY enlarged and refitted my stables; can accommodate a few more boarding-horses at reasonable rates. Horses kept on first and second floors. Call and examine barn. BASSETT'S, 19 and 21 Harmon-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

BAROUCHES, VICTORIES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAEton, jump-seats, slide-seats, and a great variety of top and open buggies. H. B. HILL, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

BOARDING STABLE—BEST ACCOMMODATIONS and moderate prices; no basement stalls. I. S. COOPER & CO., 427 Wabash-av. (rear), entrance from Hubbard and Peck-courts.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES OF EVERY DEscription, with or without horses, by the day, week, month, or year.

FOR SALE—A USEFUL BLACK GELDING, 8 years, 1,300 lbs.; kind and good in every respect. 317 Ashland-av., or C. W. DREW, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE, HAMBURG CURTAIN rockaway, hung on combination C and elliptic springs, handsomely furnished, weight 525 lbs., has been run but a short time. Call at stable, rear 523 Wabash-av., between 12 and 1 p. m.

FOR SALE—BY J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTYsecond-st.: The lease and stock of a good paying livery stable, well established, upon liberal terms.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSE, also one good buggy horse, just from the country. No. 160 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HEAVY BAY HORSES from the country. Can be seen at 160 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A PHAETON-STYLE BUGGY, NEARly new, at J. D. BAXTER & CO.'S, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LUMBER TEAM, COMPLETE, CHEAP for cash. Inquire at 120 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS, suitable for grocery. 715 West Washington-st.

GOOD PASTURAGE FOR HORSES AT STONY Island farm, in Hyde Park. $1 per week. S. O. CLARK.

GO TO HATHAWAY'S, 609 STATE-ST., TO BUY the finest light top-buggy in the city for lowest price.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES—WANTED TO TRADE a solid gold watch and chain (new) for horse and buggy, or horse; will pay difference. 88 West Lake-st.

THE BEST FAMILY HORSE IN THE CITY, dark bay, 15½ hands, weighs 1,100, good gait, stands without hitching, for sale. Room 87, South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FINE PAIR OF WELL-MATCHED carriage horses, in exchange for first-class real estate, or will pay cash. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 188 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND (IN GOOD order) top buggy. Address, to-day, J 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, WEIGHing not less than 1,200 lbs., in exchange for a handsome gold watch and chain worth $[illegible], will pay difference. Apply from 9 to 10 a. m. E. B. WILLEY, No. 46 West Adams-st., near Canal.

FREIGHT CONUNDRUMS.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners' Matinee.

Some of the Puzzlers Propounded by Sharp Railroad Men.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were in session again yesterday. They held a sort of reception, and received calls from a number of prominent railroad managers, who sought information on the subject of the new law. They rather puzzled the Commissioners by propounding conundrums it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to solve.

They desired it to be informed of the construction put by the Commissioners on the law. For instance, it was inquired if the distance from Chicago to Pana, 228 miles by the Illinois Central, was at the rate of so much per car, could the St. Louis & Alton and the Southeastern charge only the same rate to the same place, the distance being the same, or should the Alton Road charge local rates to Springfield, and the Southeastern local rates thence to Pana? That was a puzzler, which the Commissioners did not answer. Then it was asked if railroads could be shippers under the law; that is, if the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road, for example, could ship on the Northwestern at Sterling the grain collected on the line, or would the person who shipped the grain originally continue the shipper until the grain reached Chicago? Of course if the roads could be shippers, they could contract for shipping large quantities, and the local rates could be evaded by one road employing the other as its agent. The railroad men themselves leaned to the opinion that railroads could not be shippers under the law; that they were simply agents of the persons who originally employed them to carry the grain.

Another interesting question was, if one road, say 100 miles long, carried freight to a certain point, would two other roads, reaching the same point by a roundabout way, say 150 miles long, be allowed to carry the same quantity of freight at the same rate as the shorter route, as they have done heretofore, in order to get some of the business? The Commissioners, as in the other cases, declined to give a positive answer, but the opinion seemed to be that the shorter route would have to take the business and destroy competition by giving to one road a monopoly of the freight now divided between two roads.

Still another problem was presented. The Northwestern Road has a line to Fulton, on the Mississippi River, and receives grain from Winona by boat. The Milwaukee & St. Paul, however, has a direct line from Winona to Milwaukee, whence the grain is shipped East without coming through Chicago. At present the two lines compete, the Milwaukee & St. Paul to take the grain to Milwaukee, and the Northwestern to bring it to Chicago. The rate from Fulton to Chicago is about double the rate from Winona to Chicago by the Northwestern, the great quantity of grain—some millions of bushels—coming from Winona, enabling the road to carry it at comparatively low rates. Now, if the Northwestern is compelled by law to charge on the grain from Winona the rate from Fulton to Chicago, the trade will be diverted to Milwaukee. The question arose as to whether the company was bound to charge local rates on freight coming from without the State. This also involved the questions of how far existing contracts with persons in other States will be affected by the new law, and if they are not affected can similar contracts be made when the law is in operation? The Commissioners did not assume the responsibility of deciding.

The railroad men said they were anxious to obey the law and its letter as nearly as they could, but when the law was equivocal and of doubtful construction, they wished to be guided by the opinion of the Board. The Board announced its intention of considering all questions as they arose under the law and of promulgating its decision.

Among the visitors was Mr. Reynolds, proprietor of the "Diamond Joe" line of boats, running between Winona and Fulton on the Mississippi. He wanted his Inspector at Fulton recognized as a State officer, so that the grain could be graded at Fulton and save time in Chicago. It is probable that the matter will be arranged to accommodate the trade at Fulton, Mr. Harper, the Chief Inspector, announcing his willingness to make the best arrangement he could under the law.

Several elevator men discussed with the Board the best mode of collecting our inspection fees, expressing themselves ready to collect the fees without assuming any responsibility therefor. It is not likely, however, that any material innovation will be made in the system now in vogue.

RUFFIANISM ON THE NORTH SIDE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: Patience has ceased to be a virtue, and something must be done to check the lawlessness of young vagabonds growing up in our midst. How long are such intolerable nuisances to be allowed to exist? One of the latest outrages of a large gang of young roughs, mostly boys of all nationalities, living on Sedgwick street, above Chicago avenue, is to fix hose on to hydrants and let the water play in torrents upon peaceful passers-by,—ladies with infants in their arms, and all, indiscriminately. Is there no police on this street to keep order and stop such ruffianly proceedings? Last Saturday evening a couple of men, between White and Oak streets, were quietly permitted to hew and slash each other to pieces, while, for a space of fully fifteen minutes, a half-dozen lamp-posts were being hammered; but not till the butchering was over did a "cop" walk coolly by, looking as innocent as a babe. We must insist on having our servants attend to their business, or they may be sent off with a flea in their ear. A NORTH-SIDER.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1873.

CITY ITEMS.

A still alarm was given at 3 o'clock last evening to the Winnebago Engine No. 16, for a fire at No. 1425 State street. Loss, $25.

At 6 o'clock last evening a still alarm was given to the Little Giant Engine, on Maxwell street, for a fire in a pile of corn-husks in a mattress factory, at No. 572 South Canal street. The fire was caused by a lighted match being thrown in the pile. Nominal damages.

Roundsman Vesey, of the Madison Street Police Station, yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of Matthew Westbrook, the proprietor of the notorious lodging-houses which bear his name, and yesterday evening, about 8 o'clock, Westbrook was arrested on the charge of being the keeper of lewd resorts. He was bailed out about 9 o'clock, and the case set for hearing to-morrow. Vesey has been for some weeks collecting evidence for use at the examination, and the prisoner will only secure an acquittal by conclusively proving that the charges against him are false.

The alarm of fire from Box 13, at half-past 10 o'clock last night, was occasioned by the discovery of flames in the bakery of Thompson & Templeton, at Nos. 211 and 213 Randolph street. The fire was caused by a defective furnace. It was extinguished by Ben Bullwinkle's Fire Patrol some minutes before the arrival of the Fire Department. Loss, about $25. As Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 were responding to this alarm, their truck was upset by coming in contact with a butcher wagon at the corner of Monroe and Jefferson streets. David Busch and J. P. Smith, both members of the company, were slightly injured, the former internally, and the latter on the left leg. The truck was uninjured. The butcher wagon was considerably demolished.

The alarm of fire from Box 112, at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by a very peculiar blaze. A rag-man, who was driving north on Halsted street, near Thirty-fifth, in a rickety wagon hauled by a crow-bait horse, had his nasal cry of "rags" changed to a shriek of "fire, fire," by observing a wreath of smoke curl up from a precious pile of rags in the wagon bed behind him, which was followed by a timid flame. This grew bold, and before the rag-dealer could put it out, the whole stock was in flames. The spectacle of a load of fire being hauled through the streets so alarmed some persons residing in the vicinity, that an alarm was turned in as before stated. It was speedily enough responded to, but it was nip-and-tuck with the load of fire and the engines as to which should catch the other. They did not meet, and the result was the total destruction of the wagon and its contents, saving the driver himself. In attempting to catch this dangerous vehicle, Frank Butterfield, the assistant foreman of the Long John engine, was thrown from his hose-cart, and had his leg badly bruised.

Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 18.—The Commencement exercises of the Lombard University in this city took place to-day, and were attended by a large audience. Diplomas were given to seven graduates. The Board of Trustees at their meeting declared the Chair of Natural Science vacant, and they also instructed their Executive Committee, consisting of Alfred Knowles, David Sanborn, and T. J. Hale, of Galesburg, and W. H. Ryder, and E. A. Briggs, of Chicago, to take immediate steps to obtain the services of a President for the University. The College classes are of average size, and the University is in a healthy condition.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., June 18.—The races here to-day went off with the best of feeling, except one collision on the track. A large number of the sporting fraternity were present, together with a crowd of considerable number. The first race was for horses that had never beaten 2:30; purse $350, and won by Whalebone. Time, 2:42¼.

Second race, for horses that never beat 2:38, purse $500.

Indiana	2	1	1
Dairy Maid	3	2	2
Buckskin	4	3	3

Malitta Maid, dist. Time, 2:37¼.

Running race, best two in three, half-mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

Padlock	1	1	0
Maggie Taylor	2	2	2
Fanny Jane	3	3	0

Belle, dist. Time, 52¼.

The track is in the best of order, and everything promises well for the coming two days of the races.

PITTSBURGH, June 18.—This was the second day's meeting of the Pittsburgh Driving Park Association. For the first race, best three in five, for a purse of $1,500, but four horses started. Nettie was the favorite, with Kate Campbell as the second choice. Ohio Boy and Gentle Annie were the field.

First Heat—After three ineffectual attempts for a start, the word was given and Kate Campbell took the lead, coming in the winner. Time, 2:32.

Second Heat—Some time was spent in false starts, and, on the fifth, a good send-off was given, with Kate Campbell again leading. On the home stretch, Ohio Boy lapped Kate on a bad break, within 50 yards of the Judge's stand, and won the heat by half a length. Time, 2:35¼.

Third Heat—Was a repetition of those previously run, and resulted in the favorite winning in 2:32; Kate Campbell second; Ohio Boy third; Gentle Annie fourth.

Fourth Heat—Nettie took the lead, and maintained it. Time, 2:35; Kate Campbell second; Ohio Boy third; Gentle Annie distanced.

Fifth Heat—Was all one way, Nettie having heavy odds, of 100 to 5, on her winning. She made the time in 2:36½, and won the race and purse.

SUMMARY.

Kate Campbell	1	2	2	2	2
Ohio Boy	2	1	3	3	3
Nettie	3	3	1	1	1
Gentle Annie	4	4	4	Dis.	

Time: 2:32; 2:35¼; 2:32; 2:35; 2:36½.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—The second day of the races at Jackson, Mich., was unexceptionably fine and comfortable. The attendance was much larger than yesterday, and the excitement over the respective trials was proportionately louder and deeper. In the 2:44 race the pools were sold in the proportion of $10 for Ada F. to $6 for the field. The race was won in three straight heats by Modesty, a sorrel mare, named by Samuel Reynolds, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.; purse, $600. The second purse, $325, was won by Russell, a gray gelding, named by J. H. Bethout, Rushville, Ind.; and the third, $150, by Albert, a black gelding, named by F. F. Van Maker, Chicago; the fourth, $125, by Lady Ida, a bay mare, named by Alexander Lewis, Chicago.

SUMMARY.

Modesty	1	1	1	
Russell	2	5	2	
Albert	3	2	3	
Lady Ida	6	3	4	
Ada F.	4	4	5	
Pilot	7	6	0	Dr. 4
Britain	5	0	0	Dr.

Time—2:38¼, 2:40¼, 2:36¼.

In the 2:34 race Kate Hazard, bay mare, of Chicago, was the favorite at 10 to 6 for the field. She took the first purse, $750. H. B. Foley, bay gelding, of New Orleans, the second, $400; Vaughn, brown gelding, of Chicago, the third, $200; Young Princeton, bay gelding, of Chicago, the fourth, $150.

SUMMARY.

Katie Hazard	2	1	1	1
H. B. Foley	1	2	2	4
Vaughn	6	3	6	2
Young Princeton	5	6	3	3
Kittie G.	3	5	5	5
Loggomier	4	4	4	6

Time—2:33¾, 2:35¼, 2:33, 2:37¾.

To-morrow there will be a 2:40 race, with Vaughn, Lady Fawcett, Bay Dan, Maggie Casey, Nick Frank, Palmer, and Bay Hunter, and a 2:30 race with Lottie, Hope, Edgar, Hattie, Lady Lightfoot, Logan, Indiana, and Milly Caldwell. The weather continues fine to-night, and the track is in fine shape.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The spring meeting of the Fleetwood Park opened to-day with good trots. The purse of $800 for 2:50 horses was won by Winthrop Morrell, Jr., beating Penobscot who took the second heat, and nine others. Time, 2:38; 2:32; 2:31, and 2:35.

In the trot for 2:23 horses Sensation was the favorite, and won easily in 2:27, 2:28, and 2:29. Crown Prince took the second money and W. B. Whitman the third money.

The two-mile heats race at Jerome Park, to-morrow, has fallen through, there being but one entry, Hubbard, who will walk over for the $1,000 purse.

PEDESTRIANISM.

OTTAWA, Canada, June 18.—A walking match took place to-day, from Arnprior to Ottawa, a distance of forty miles, for $100 a side, between Pace, an English professional pedestrian, and Sparks, a land surveyor. The men started from Arnprior at 4:30 a. m., and when half way Pace led by half a mile. Ten miles from Ottawa he suddenly gave out, and Sparks came in the winner at 12:29 p. m., having walked the distance within eight hours. Pace was the favorite. Considerable money changed hands.

BILLIARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Ubassy gave an exhibition in Chris Connor's this evening. He played a game of 300 points up with Isador Gayraud, but played carelessly, and evidently did not let himself out. His highest run was 62. At a practice game, French carrom, yesterday, Daly made runs of 156 and 192.

YACHTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Long Island Yacht Club had a fine regatta race this morning. A stiff breeze held good all through. J. F. Seagreaves took the flag-officer's prize and a club prize of the first-class. The Brooklyn took the first officer's prize, and the Bismarck the club prize of the second-class, the Emily P. received the flag-officer's prize, and Lulu the club prize of the third-class. Short Branch took the flag-officer's prize, and Only Daughter the club prize of the fourth-class.

THE PRIZE RING.

NEW YORK, June 18.—There was a prize-fight of 81 rounds at Fort Lee yesterday, Michael Harrigan defeating Patsy Regan.

BASE BALL.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Base ball—Washingtons, 7; Resolutes, 5.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Base ball—Atlantics, 13; Athletics, of Philadelphia, 4.

The Cholera.

PITTSBURGH, June 18.—A dispatch from Steubenville, O., states that a man named Stephenson arrived there last night from Cincinnati, was taken very sick and died in a few hours. It is believed to be a case of cholera.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 18.—The cholera is unabating. There was a considerable exodus of people out of the city to-day. Three draymen were attacked on the streets. Ninety convicts are down with disease, mostly cholera. The deaths from cholera to-day were thirty, of which eight were whites and twenty-two colored. Business is almost totally suspended. The commercial interests are suffering badly.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 18.—The weather has been generally clear to-day, and for the first day within two weeks no rain fell. The people are more hopeful in regard to the cholera, and many believe that a few days' clear weather will bring release from all danger of the cholera. There were fifteen interments to-day, eleven of whom died of cholera.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Two deaths of persons from disease presenting cholera symptoms were reported to-day. Both were new cases. One was sick only a day.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 17.

It is no longer a question of probabilities. The cholera, which gave fair warning of its approach through its presence successively at New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and Louisville, has made its appearance in our city. The cases are not numerous, and may not be greatly multiplied in the future. The result will turn very much upon the sanitary precautions which are instituted. While the canal is suffered to fester in putrid emptiness, while our streets are dirty, and citizens usually take little pains to cleanse their premises, there will be abundant food for the pestilence. If, however, a vigorous and general and disinfecting policy is adopted, we can hope from the favorable results of former efforts in the same way that the visitation will be light. It may be comforting to call the attacks which have thus far occurred sporadic, and on the strength of this high-sounding adjective await what is coming in supine indifference, but it certainly is not sensible. In 1866, "sporadic" cases, which were as fatal as the epidemic ones that speedily followed, broke out in a lager-beer seller's family on the east side of Sycamore street, just above Fifth, and we know no reason why the present droppings may not be beginnings of as deadly a storm as that which swept over our city seven years ago. There is abundant cause for action, and if speedy and efficient action is taken, there will be small grounds for alarm. Fear kills about as many persons as disease, and there is no better preventive of panic than the conviction on the part of the community that every possible precaution is being taken. All that then remains for the private citizen to do is to see that his own premises are in good order, and that his food is well chosen, and that his habits are cleanly and prudent.

NEW YORK.

Successes of a Chicago Artist Abroad—Serious Illness of Horace F. Clark—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Miss Kate Cameron, of Chicago, who has recently made such artistic successes abroad, writes to a Brooklyn friend from Paris that she proposes to visit her friends in this city and Chicago next month, returning to Paris in the fall.

It is reported that Horace F. Clark is dying; that his physicians have given him up.

Your correspondent has good authority that the following are the names of the city officials against whom the Grand Jury found recent indictments: Ex-Congressman John Fox; James H. Ingersoll; ex-Alderman Coman and ex-Senator Mike Norton, Commissioners of new Court-House; Judge Walsh, Judge McQuade, and Judge Porter, Commissioners of the Harlem Court House; Henry Smith, President of the Police Commission, and Commissioner of Public Works Van Nort. It is said that ex-Senator Harry Genet and James B. Young, Clerk of the old Board of Supervisors, are also indicted.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 18.—The late grand jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer found an indictment for libel against Charles A. Dana, of the *Sun*, on the complaint of William H. Kemble, who had him indicted in Philadelphia. Dana claims his ability to prove his allegations against Kemble.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien has declined to go further with the investigation of his claims against the city, on the alleged ground that, even if the Commission should audit them, Comptroller Green would object that the Commission was not legal, and refuse to pay even under a mandamus.

The *Express* says: "By some blunder the proposed new Constitution for the State abolishes the Senate."

It is authoritatively reported to-day that one of the new ring indictments is for conspiracy against Thomas Coman, John H. Ingersoll, and Michael Norton, the old Court-House Commissioners, and that Joseph B. Young, ex-Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, is included among the others whose names are not made known.

Ex-Senator William M. Graham, indicted on a charge of having embezzled $400,000 of the funds of the Wallkill (New York) National Bank, was arraigned to-day and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded to the Ludlow Street Jail.

The jury in the case of Sharkey, who is on trial for murder, was obtained to-day. Mrs. Dunn, the widow of the murdered man, was among the visitors in Court.

Louis J. Jennings, editor of the New York *Times*; Cyrus W. Field, and Milton Glenn and wife, of Cincinnati, arrived to-day per Russia.

Ex-Revenue Collector Sheridan Shook was mulcted in the United States Circuit Court $424 for whisky withdrawn from bond by Simon Frank, which proved to belong to George H. Randall.

The bones of the martyrs of the prison ships, which were gathered up by the Tammany Society in 1808 and placed in a tomb on Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, were removed last night to a new tomb in Washington Park.

The National Division Sons of Temperance commenced their twenty-ninth annual session to-day, almost every State represented. The delegates included several colored men. The annual reports show a flourishing condition of the Order. The session lasts several days. A grand reception came off to-night at the Academy of Music.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lloyd were violently assaulted last night, in Brooklyn, by Patrick Callahan. The woman will probably die from her injuries. Callahan was arrested.

The jury, in the case of John Adams Kane, killed at the railroad depot, Jersey City, last week, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound inflicted by Nathan Britton. The prisoner was committed.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Ellen Gillen rendered a verdict that she had been stabbed to death by her husband, and Gillen was then committed to the Tombs.

James Ennis died yesterday of yellow fever in a tenement house, No. 13 State street, Brooklyn.

The knife with which McManus stabbed Kirwin was found to-day in the possession of a Mrs. Murphy. Mrs. McManus confessed that she found the knife in her husband's shoe and gave it to Mrs. Murphy to throw away.

United States Senator Allison and wife sailed for Europe to-day in the steamship Algeria.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 18.—Two fires here to-day destroyed property to the amount of $25,000. The first fire broke out shortly after 2 o'clock in the brick block on the corner of Barr and East Wayne streets, occupied as a grocery and tobacco stores. There were stored in the grocery sixty pounds of powder, which exploded with great violence, casting burning brands in every direction. For a time adjoining residences were seriously threatened. While the fire was at its height, a second fire broke out in the sash and door factory on Clay street, and, before water could be brought to bear on the flames, it and two adjoining barns were enveloped in flames. The fire spread rapidly, owing to the scarcity of water, and speedily reduced to ashes four residences, the sash factory, and six barns. The origin of the fire is unknown. But small insurance.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 16.—A serious fire occurred in this city this morning about 3 o'clock. The fire caught between Faulkner's jewelry store and the New York Saloon, destroying, with those buildings, a dry-goods store adjoining, and the office of the Green Bay *Gazette* and the Green Bay *Advocate*. Thence it spread across the street, and burned Pettibone's mammoth dry-goods store and the First National Bank. Loss about $20,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

PEORIA, Ill., June 18.—The dwelling house of F. P. Kingsley, at Yates' Mill, was destroyed by fire yesterday noon. The loss is total, but insured.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 18.—Two old buildings on East Front street were destroyed by fire last night. One was occupied by Spalding & Co. as a junk-shop, and owned by W. M. Hitch. The other was unoccupied and owned by Meyer & Wachner. Neither was insured. The loss on the buildings is $2,000. Spalding & Co.'s loss on stock is $1,000; insured in the Phoenix of Hartford for $250.

NEW YORK, June 18.—This afternoon the planing and sawing-mill of Francis A. Nott, on West street, near Morton, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $50,000.

Michigan State Editorial Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—This morning the State Editorial Association adopted resolutions recommending that all newspapers discourage unknown advertising agencies, and refuse to accept orders from them without cash in advance; that newspapers adhere rigidly to their prices as well with advertising agencies as other parties; that the commission of 25 per cent allowed to agencies is larger than the nature of the business will justify; and that this Association advises that not over 20 per cent be allowed after July 1, 1873.

The convention also adopted a resolution urging that on all legal advertising statute rates be adhered to, and then listened to the valedictory of President John N. Ingersoll, and adjourned. This afternoon its members reviewed the City Police and Fire Department, and also took an excursion down the river on the steamer Evening Star.

United States Railroad Mutual Life Association.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The fourth annual convention of the United States Railroad Mutual Life Association met here at the Southern Hotel to-day, with a large representation from all sections of the country. The present membership of the Association is 2,260, and 124 railroads are represented, each road being designated a division. President John G. Bell, of Columbus, O., called the Convention to order, and, there being but two members of the Executive Committee present, he filled the vacancies by the appointment of William N. Blake, Illinois Central; C. McGenley, Philadelphia & Reading; and Frank Fairman, Illinois Central Railroad. After some further preliminary business, the President delivered the annual address, in which he stated that the Association was in a more prosperous condition than ever before, and that, in the three years and a half that the Association had existed, about $75,000 had been paid to deceased brethren. He urged the members to make a personal effort to increase the membership of the Association, and recommended the formation of local organizations on different roads, similar and auxiliary to the parent Association, with a view to keeping up the interest and promoting the welfare of the Association. He also recommended an increase of the limit from $3,000, as now, to $5,000.

The reports of the Secretary and Finance Committee were read and showed a flourishing condition.

At the evening session of the Railroad Life Insurance Convention, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Franklin Furman; Vice-Presidents, H. S. Depew, H. C. Inman, J. W. Bener, J. E. Cornell, and William Beedle; Executive Committee, O. P. McCarthy, W. H. Stennet, Charles McGinley, P. M. Murphy, E. T. Roberts; Finance Committee, T. W. Dunn, David McKnight, Morton Mills. The Secretary, R. D. Keen, holds over until the next meeting. Richmond, Va., and the third Wednesday in April, were decided as the place and time of the next meeting of the association.

FRUIT IN MICHIGAN.

The Condition of the Orchards in the Fruit District, With Some Suggestions as to Fruit-Growing.

Fennville, Mich. (June 16), Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.

As I have deemed much that has been published on fruit prospects since our severe winter premature, I have waited till we could get facts.

I have intelligence from the States of Missouri and Illinois, where the peach crop has been cut off, and the trees injured. In the southern part of Illinois they may have some seedling peaches. Accounts from St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich., are conflicting and discouraging. I believe they will have but few peaches there. I have talked with two fruit-growers from Spring Lake and Fruitport, who inform me their peach crop is killed, though they were thankful that their orchards were not killed.

A neighbor of mine in Allegan County was requested to prune a large peach orchard near Allegan (about twenty miles west of Lake Michigan), and found the trees all killed by the severe winter, which I suppose is true of others that distance from the lake. My own orchard is situated three miles from the lake, on elevated land and clay soil. About one-ninth of my peach trees are either injured or killed, the rest of them promise from half to three-fourths of a crop of different varieties, including Crawfords. Some neighbors immediately on the lake shore have lost about one-fifth of their trees, though the other parts of these orchards promise fine crops—and some varieties a full crop.

We find no practical difference between orchards near the lake and well-managed ones three or four miles back. Mr. Dressler has just refused $4 per bushel for a large crop, delivered at the railway depot. Apples, pears, grapes, etc., promise a large crop this season.

The winter-killing presents a new phase. Trees that are now dead in the early spring gave promise of a full crop. They blossomed and set fruit profusely. Other trees of the same age and variety, and subjected to the same treatment as the injured ones, were not injured in the least. There was no top-killing, but the whole difficulty was at the collar of the tree or roots. Trees that are *deeply planted* are uninjured and bearing, while those whose roots are *near the surface* are injured or killed. Parties who did not cultivate their orchards last year have the best wintered trees this season, though good peaches cannot be raised in that way. We conclude that it was not the severity of cold that killed the trees, but too shallow planting. Are we right?

Your correspondent from Berlin, Ottawa County, thinks "Lake Shore theory is a humbug," which ought to be exploded or modified. But we feel more fully convinced that the Lake Shore is the only *safe* place to raise peaches, and the only modification that we see is a determination to plant more trees. On the shore, and three miles back on elevated places, the coldest weather that we had last winter was from 10 to 15 degrees below zero—the most severe weather ever known in these parts, I am told. I state the facts as they are in the western part of Allegan County. Though corn seemed to ripen well last fall, it fails to sprout well, and many have had to replant. Grass is a good crop; wheat where well sheltered by woods is good.

E. O'BRIEN.

THROUGH THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Greatest "Bore" of the Age—The Monster Projected Tunnel.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune, June 14.

For some time past the Territorial papers have contained brief references to a proposed tunnel, which was to be carried through the Rocky Mountains, from a point near Black Hawk, and coming out in Middle Park. These items were religiously copied by the Eastern press, but the story sounded Munchausenish, and people in general were loth to believe in the mammoth enterprise.

Now, however, it is known that the project has been fully inaugurated, and that its projector is on the ground, with ample means and labor to prosecute the work to completion.

From the Black Hawk *Journal* of June 13, we obtain the following particulars regarding the proposed work:

"The tunnel will be about twelve miles long. Its greatest depth will be 6,000 feet, at James' Peak. It will make Middle Park readily accessible from the eastern portion of the Territory; will show what is the mineral and geological character of this section, and will tolerably extensively advertise the country as the scene of an enterprise twice as large and a hundred times as important as the Mount Cenis tunnel. Col. Heaton will use the diamond-pointed drills, and thus not be obliged to keep in operation numerous blacksmith shops. They will be driven by machinery. And it is expected that the tunnel will progress at the rate of 5 feet per hour, or 60 feet per day. Early next year work will commence from Middle Park.

"Already considerable work has been done. The mountain has been graded down for the face of the tunnel; a flume 1,300 feet long has been built from the creek by which a fall of 25 feet is obtained for the purpose of turning an over-shot wheel, by means of which the tunnel is to be supplied with air; a strong levee has been built to prevent the waters of the creek from overflowing and embarrassing operations in the tunnel; a large boarding-house, 60x25 feet, and two stories high, has been built; a substantial bridge has also been built over the creek on the road leading to the Lake Gulch country.

"The objects of the tunnel are to afford a means of working the discovered mines rapidly and cheaply, to discover and open new veins, and to afford a track for a railway. It will strike the Bobtail first of known mines, and 400 feet below the present tunnel.

"The effects of the success of this enterprise can hardly be estimated. It may cause to pass through our section and under our mountains all, or nearly all, the trans-continental travel.

"The Company, by name the Sierra Madre Tunnel Company of Colorado, have ample capital, and will push the project to rapidly to completion. Though the enterprise is of such magnitude as to dazzle the imagination and to stagger and bewilder the judgment, yet if the mining resources of the country are what we all believe them to be, it is not chimerical, and is sure to be a source of profit to the Company and of incalculable benefit to the Territory."

Cruelty to Animals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, June 18.—This forenoon a young man named Davis hired a team of fine horses at Lawrence's livery stable, and drove to Belvidere. Returning, he went to a house of ill-fame, situated about two miles below the city, and obtaining two of the inmates, came back to town, and drove up and down the main streets a number of times at a rapid pace. At 8:30 this evening he returned the team to the stable, whereupon one of the animals, valued at $400, fell dead. The other one is in a precarious condition, and is expected to die. Davis has been arrested.

The Isle of Shoals Murder.

ALFRED, Me., June 18.—The jury in the case of Wagner, the alleged Isle of Shoals murderer, to-day, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner heard the verdict without moving a muscle. The counsel for Wagner will file exceptions on jurisdiction. The sentence will not be pronounced until this question can be argued at the term of the full court in July.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The farmers' Freeport grand excursion from Clinton, DeWitt County, will reach Peoria on Friday.

Henry Quintholender. six weeks in this country, fell from the Phoenix Company's building at Grand Rapids on Tuesday, and was killed.

The Iowa Lutheran Synod has resolved to exclude from its Church all members of the Orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, etc.

Of the three convicts who recently escaped from the Penitentiary at Anamosa, Iowa, two have been captured. The worst, Chet Hardin, has not yet been found.

The Grand Temple of Honor of Kentucky met at Louisville yesterday, and elected J. M. Bamers, of that city, G. W. T., and George P. Thompson, of Newport, G. W. V. T.

An attempt was made on Monday night to rob the Citizens' National Bank, at Winterset, Iowa. The thief was discovered by an officer, when several shots were exchanged, but the rogue escaped.

James Marks, aged 60 years, a highly respected citizen of Huntley, Ill., and an old settler, was killed this afternoon on his farm, two miles south of there, by a kick from a colt, striking him in the pit of the stomach, while turning some colts from one field to another. He died in about an hour.

Mayor Johnston, of Cincinnati, nominated, and the Common Council yesterday confirmed, as Fire Department Commissioners, Messrs. P. W. Strader, Charles Kahn, Jr., Henri Hanna, George Webber, and George C. Sargent. This puts the Fire Department under a new regime, according to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Extensive preparations are making in Galesburg for a grand celebration of the Fourth of July. The Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, has telegraphed his acceptance of an invitation as orator of the day. There will be a firemen's tournament, fantastic cavalry parade in costume, a free dinner and many attractive features. An invitation has been extended to all the citizens of Knox and adjoining counties. Farmers' granges will be extensively represented. The day will close with a grand display of fireworks. An immense attendance is anticipated.

EXPERIENCE OF A FENIAN CONVICT.

Singular Case Before the Court of Queen's Bench—Pricked With Needles and Tortured With Galvanic Batteries.

At the Bail Court, in London, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Quain, and Mr. Justice Archibald, the Attorney-General and Mr. Bowen appeared to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against John Henry Parker Wilson, who is the medical officer of the convict prison at Woking, and late Assistant Surgeon at the convict prison, Milbank, and against Dr. John Burns, of the Chatham Convict Prison, for having cruelly ill-treated a Fenian prisoner named Daniel Reading.

Reading's affidavit, which was read by Mr. Bown, stated that he was, in November, 1867, convicted at Manchester and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. In November, 1867, he was conveyed to Milbank Prison, where he remained until the 16th of July, 1868, when he was removed to Chatham, where he remained until March, 1872. In that month he was brought again to Milbank, and remained until the 5th of October, 1872, when he was discharged. During the first part of his confinement at Milbank he was placed under punishment and kept upon bread and water. On being brought back from Chatham to Milbank he was placed in the solitary cell in the infirmary. On the following morning the medical officer of the prison, accompanied by Mr. Wilson, went to see him, and commenced pricking his feet with needles. They continued to do so for about an hour, when Mr. Wilson caught hold of his foot and pulled him out of bed. He was then dragged into the surgery, where a galvanic battery was applied to different parts of the body, causing intense pain. Ropes were then tied round his legs and pulled alternately, making his legs move in imitation of walking. On the next day the treatment was repeated, when the pain was so great that he screamed out. A towel was thereupon rammed into his mouth, and he was then lifted up by two powerful men and let drop upon the bed. He was afterwards placed in a cold bath, and his head held under water by the warder's feet until he became insensible. When he recovered he found himself lying upon the floor. He was afterwards dragged out by two men, when Mr. Wilson struck him in the stomach until he vomited, when he told the warders to wipe up the discharge with the prisoner's face. In August he was removed to the solitary cell and kept there until Sept. 8 without a bed. He complained of this treatment to the doctor, who ordered his removal to other quarters. His limbs were paralyzed, and he was unable to walk without assistance, and, therefore, could not comply with the order.

The affidavits of the medical officers denied these cruelties, and, with the exception of Dr. Steele, they were of the opinion that the prisoner had feigned paralysis. Dr. Steele thought there were symptoms of paralysis in the lower limbs. The other officers swore that the prisoner was treated with kindness and courtesy.

Justice Blackburn discharged the motion, which decision was concurred in by Mr. Justice Quain and Mr. Justice Archibald. The ground of the decision was that there was no foundation for the statements as contained in the affidavit of the relator, when compared with the evidence of the prison officials.

ARKANSAS.

Sentence Commuted—Gubernatorial Suits.

LITTLE ROCK, June 18.—The Governor to-day commuted the sentence of C. B. Chute, who was to be hanged in Monroe County, to twenty-one years in the Penitentiary.

The Attorney-General to-day brought suit in the Pulaski Circuit Court similar to the one brought by Brooks, setting forth that Baxter was not elected Governor, and asking a judgment of ouster against him. He brings the suit in the name of the State.

Suicides.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—A. D. Wheelock, a physician, for some time past has been paying attention to Miss Ruth Smith, at St. Johnsville. Her parents objected on the ground that Wheelock was a married man. Yesterday, proceedings for divorce were commenced, on hearing which Miss Smith took poison and died; and when Wheelock heard of her death he also poisoned himself.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 18.—David Moss, a brewer, and an old resident of this city, shot himself in the right temple last night, and died at 6 o'clock this morning. The cause of the deed was his inability to collect money due him.

Drowned.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, June 18.—Warren Ladd, 12 years of age, a son of James D. Ladd, a prominent merchant of this place, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing with some companions in the Des Moines River. All efforts to recover the body have as yet been unsuccessful.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, June 17.—George Armstrong, 14 years of age, was drowned in the North River, 6 miles from this city, while bathing, last evening.

Costly Carelessness.

BOSTON, June 18.—This morning an accident occurred at the Navy-Yard, through the negligence of an employe, which is attended with the loss of $80,000 to the Government. Fires were built under four boilers, without first letting water in them. The fire was withdrawn as soon as possible, but not quick enough to prevent the ruin of two boilers, while the others will have to be overhauled to ascertain if they also have not been rendered worthless.

Polish Vengeance.

Only one railroad station from Warsaw, on the way to Kalish, lies the beautiful Castle of Czerma, the present residence of Baron Wuttliff. The castle had once belonged to a Polish aristocrat, but had been sold by order of the Czar in 1862, because the only son of Count Zedlitsky had refused to serve against his Polish countrymen, who were then in rebellion against Russia. This refusal had very sad consequences indeed, for the old Count being driven from his home, could not stand the severe shock, and soon afterward died. Baron Wuttliff had been in command of the Russian forces at Warsaw during the revolution, and he had made himself an object of special hatred on account of his cruelty against all who bore a Polish name. He had lately been rewarded for his service by being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in Poland, and the Castle Czerma was placed at his disposal. His headquarters were established at Warsaw, but he repaired to the castle every afternoon, over which his wife and daughter presided.

On the 18th of January last the Baron ordered some poor Poles to be flogged because they did not clear the road which led through the dense forests while he was on his way home. This cruel action embittered the inhabitants of Laros to a fearful extent, and threats were made. Two companies of Cossacks were ordered to Laros, and the entrances the castle were closely guarded. The excitement had somewhat subsided, when, on the 18th of March last, two strangers, attired in the robes of Russian clergymen, approached the main entrance of the castle, and requested shelter for the coming night. The Baron, who was well known as orthodox in his religion, granted the request, and ordered the supposed priests to be well taken care of. To the surprise of the officer on duty next morning, the old servant in front of the Baron's door was lying on the floor breathing heavily and apparently unconscious. The alarm was immediately given, and the doors to the Baron's chamber was burst open. The Baron's throat was cut from ear to ear, and his right hand was chopped off. A dagger was run through it, thus fastening it to the near-by table, on which lay a slip of paper containing the inscription: "Polish vengeance."

The Baron's young daughter, Ida, who slept in an adjoining room, had likewise been brutally murdered. She was stretched out on the floor with an ugly stab wound in her breast, and it seemed evident that she had endeavored to assist her father. Her mother was bodily unharmed, only suffering from a strong dose of chloroform. The castle was thoroughly searched, and nothing suspicious detected. The two counterfeit clergymen had left early in the morning, and had stated to the sentinel that they were obliged to attend church at Laros by 6 o'clock. It was, however, soon found that they had not taken the route to the little village, and cavalry was at once dispatched to scour the vicinity. Five days had meanwhile elapsed, and the arduous labors of the soldiers had not been rewarded. The funeral of Baron Wuttliff and his daughter had taken place at Warsaw. Finally, on the 29th of March, a telegram was received from Maj. Heglewitch, stating that he had succeeded in capturing the fugitives near the Prussian boundary, disguised as cattle drivers. They arrived at Warsaw on the 2d April, and made a full confession. The younger of the two was Count Zedlitzky, who stated that Baron Wuttliff had caused his father's exile and death, and that he had deemed it his solemn duty to liberate Poland from a monster. He took the deed entirely upon himself, and swore that his comrade was innocent. This statement was, however, not believed, for it had been ascertained that Nicholas Batzky had bought the chloroform, and that he had been, until the death of the old Count, his private servant. Both were sentenced to be beheaded on the 19th of April.

An immense number of Poles were assembled to witness the last moments of their doomed compatriots, yet most all had to return unsatisfied, for fully three thousand Russian troops were marched up near the place of execution. Mr. Banitsky, Warsaw's venerable executioner for the past forty years, describes this as the most horrid execution he had ever witnessed. It was evident that private instructions had been received from the Russian authorities to keep Count Zedlitzky in agony as long as possible. Batzky was the first to lay his head on the fatal block, and after he had been hurried into eternity, the assistants seemed to be in no hurry at all to clear the block or to remove the body. They had purposely forgotten the casket, and nearly fifteen minutes elapsed before Count Zedlitzky was ordered to say his last prayer. During all that time, the Count never trembled. He kissed the crucifix, the fatal ax dropped, his head fell into the basket, the drums began to beat, and—Russian justice was satisfied.

The Maryland Editors.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The members of the Maryland Press Association excursion arrived at 8 o'clock this morning by a steamer from Huntington. They were received in the forenoon at the Board of Trade, and in the afternoon they visited the fountain, received a lunch from the Commission at the Exposition Building, and went in carriages to Spring Grove Cemetery. Returning through Clapton, they partook of the hospitalities of Richard Smith. Thence they returned to the city by way of Mount Auburn, Walnut Hills, and Eden Park. To-night they rest. To-morrow at 7:30 they take the Short Line for Louisville.

Ohio River Improvement Commissioners.

PITTSBURGH, June 18.—The Commissioners appointed to consider the improvement of the Ohio River and its tributaries and to devise a plan for the same, assembled at the Monongahela House, in this city, this afternoon. After the reading of the report of the Executive Committee, and some discussion favorable towards establishing a reservoir, the meeting adjoined until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Diabolism.

PEORIA, June 18.—An attempt was made on Monday night to throw a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad train off the track a mile or two south of this city, but without avail.

PATERSON, N. J., June 18.—Jacob Stavan, who is believed to be insane, was arrested last night on a charge of placing obstructions on the track of the Erie Railway. The obstructions were discovered and removed in time to save the western-bound express train.

The Modoc Prisoners.

YREKA, Cal., June 18.—While the Modocs were being removed from the peninsula, Tule Lake, to Fort Klamath, one of the Indians known as Curly-headed Jack, who surrendered with the Hot Creek band to Gen. Davis, at Fairchild's Ranche, shot himself. He has since died. It is also reported that some of the Indians who were ironed had nearly succeeded in filing off the irons, but were detected in time to prevent escape.

Railroad Accidents.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., June 18.—Henry Ricker, a young man engaged as a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, while standing on the top of a car at a curve in the road near here, was thrown from the train beneath the cars, terribly mangled, and instantly killed. His parents live in this village.

Wisconsin Episcopalians.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—The twenty-seventh annual Council of the Diocese of Wisconsin is now in session here. Bishop Armitage read his address yesterday, showing a very satisfactory condition, both financially and spiritually. Over 80 delegates are present.

The Indiana Editors.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—The Indiana editorial excursion, which had been visiting Jeffersonville and New Albany yesterday and to-day, left this evening for Wyandotte Cave.

Vice-President Wilson.

BOSTON, June 18.—The health of Vice-President Wilson is rapidly improving, and he has retired to the seclusion of the country to rest and recuperate.

Ocean Steamship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 18.—The steamship Deutschland, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Arrived, the steamer Russia, from Liverpool.

A Long Voyage.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The ship Caravan, 225 days from New York, is coming in. She had not been seen or heard from since she left.

MARRIAGES.

RICE—MILNE—At Lockport, Ill., on June 11, by the Rev. J. G. Porter, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. John Rice, of Pecatone, and Miss Isabella Milne, of Lockport.

DEATHS.

FULLER—In Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, Jennette B., wife of H. W. Fuller, of that city, and sister of Mrs. Rufus Blanchard, of Chicago.

In her beautiful, sunny life she wove a loving net that all our hearts entwine. 'Tis deepest anguish so soon to part, yet we know 'tis meet a character so noble should ripen in Heaven.

SMITH—At Lawrence, Kan., June 17, A. Judson Smith, for many years a wholesale grocer of this city. Funeral at the residence of his brother, L. G. Smith, at Norwood Park, Thursday, June 19, at 11 o'clock.

LEDYARD—June 13, at the residence of her father, 1089 Indiana-av., of inflammation of the brain, Alma L'Hommedieu, eldest daughter of Henry B. and Mary L. H. Ledyard, aged 4 years and 6 months. The remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

SEWING MACHINES.

A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND SEWING-MACHINES, nearly new, embracing the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Grover & Baker, and all the leading machines, for sale very cheap, by the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, at 74 State-st. Persons about to buy any of the above kinds will find here a bargain.

FOR SALE—THREE ALMOST NEW SINGER SEWING machines, suitable for tailoring or manufacturing uses, also other sewing machines at very low prices. If not sold at private sale will be sold at auction Saturday, June 21, at our sales rooms, 68 South Canal-st. HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—General offices, 150 State-st.; branch office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 15 and 16, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 204 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing-machine at 88 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUENA VISTA STONE, SAWED TO ORDER. MISsouri Scotch granite for columns, etc. Vermont marble in blocks or sawed to size. Marble tile. J. H. SMITH, 46 South Clark-st.

TO CARPENTERS—FOR SALE—THE LUMBER IN building 20x75 feet, 14 feet high. Inquire 116 and 118 South Sangamon-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Dress Goods, Straw Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, JUNE 19, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

New Carriages,

Open Wagons and Top Buggies,

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, June 20, at 10 o'clock, in Bowen's Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF

Assorted Glassware,

Teas, Groceries, Hardware, Table Cutlery, Carpetings, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, June 24, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen's Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

South Shore Property

AT AUCTION.

This Delightful Suburban Property Embraces Some of the Choicest Lots on the South Shore

LAKE FRONTAGE AND GROVE.

Will be sold by us on Wednesday, June 25, AT 15 AND 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

This Property Must be Sold.

SEE BILLS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF RESIDENCE LOTS IN THE Van Renselaer Tract, AT WAUKEGAN, June 26, 1873.

FREE TICKETS to Waukegan and return will be furnished by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH AUCTION HOUSE! ALSO, THE LARGEST SALE OF Household Furniture EVER OFFERED AT PUBLIC AUCTION. MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER SETS,

Parlor Suits of every description, Wardrobes, Mosquito Safes, Marble-top Tables, Pillar Extension Tables, Sofa Lounges, Ice Chests, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Mattresses, Parlor and Cook Stoves, 200 Mirrors, 15 Crates W. G. Crockery, 10 Crates Decorated Ware, 5 Casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware, 100 boxes Lamp Chimneys, Velvet and Wool Carpets, Piano Fortes, Organs, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Sewing Machines. Buggies and Harnesses (at 11 o'clock).

On Saturday, June 21, at 9 o'clock sharp.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

FIVE LOTS ON SHURTLEFF-AV., Bet. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts, AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24, At 3 o'clock, on the ground.

Being Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28; 24 feet front by 125 feet deep, to a 16-foot alley. Title perfect. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. These Lots are situated only five blocks west of State-st., in a thickly-settled portion of the city, and are valuable for residence purposes. Persons attending the sale can take the State-st. Cars to Thirtieth-st., which is only a few minutes' walk from the property.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO.

TRADE SALE OF $7,000 OF DRY GOODS, ("OUT STOCK").

On THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 9:30 a. m., sharp, at our Salesrooms, we will sell, without reserve, $7,000 stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Dress Goods, White Goods, Shawls, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Jeans, Waterproof, German, French and English, Flannels, Ladies' Underwear, Ribbons, Notions, Counters, Fixtures, Show Cases, and one large Safe, with Hall's Combination Lock; the whole of which must be closed on Thursday. Sale positive. Terms cash. HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, 68 South Canal-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $3,000, in the soap trade; also patent right for sale. Address Q 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN AN ESTABLISHED cash business paying $250 per month. None but parties who are ready for business and have good references need apply. 137 South Clark-st., Room 25.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER IMMEDIATELY, must have $250, and be a good office man; profits $400 per month. 73 East Madison-st., Room 7.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $3,000 CASH to take a half interest in an established manufacturing business, to be worked by a new patent process; an entire monopoly. Parties desiring a paying business can have an investigation by addressing L 6, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY PARTY WITHOUT the necessary experience, and having capital to invest in any of the leading branches of trade, may secure the services of a thorough business man of twenty years' experience, and thoroughly posted, with unquestionable references. A fair proportion of profits as compensation of services. Address S 6, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS $2,000 TO $3,000 wants a partner in some healthy paying business that will bear investigation. No other need apply. Address S 1, Tribune office, stating nature of business and where an interview may be had.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH from $50 to $300, to join advertiser to open a tea and coffee store in a good location. Call at Room 24 Metropolitan Block, from 9 to 12.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY, WITH $3,000, can secure an interest in an honorable business that will pay over $400 a month. Property worth more than double the investment required. References exchanged. Address Q 103, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, TO JOIN ME in the best enterprise in Chicago; a safe and honest business. 33 West Madison-st., down-stairs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP TICKET FROM CHICAGO TO Quincy. Address W 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL RANGE, SODA FOUNTAIN, tables, and other restaurant fixtures, separately or together, at a bargain, by MRS. DANIELS, 77 South State-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK of Eastern baby carriages in the city at the Western Ware Manufactory, No. 233 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CANNONS, MOUNTED, FIREARMS, ammunition, flags of all kinds, Chinese lanterns, and blue lights for illuminating, tents, and all military equipments at Government Goods Depot, 133 and 135 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW PATENT. APPLY AT 33 Aberdeen-st. J. MARTIN.

FOR SALE—ONE AWNING, IN GOOD CONDITION and used but little. Can be seen at 401 West Madison-st. McCARTNEY & HAMBLIN.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A STEAM CANAL propeller, in complete running order. A. McKINLEY, 241 South Water-st., or C. P. BAY, 163 North Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDERS ATTENTION—WANTED DWELLING-houses built. Builder must take part pay in suburban property. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 125 West Madison-st.

COLORADO—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO act as traveling agent in the Territory for a Chicago business house. Address L 11, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 544 State-st.

EXPRESSMAN WHO TOOK TRUNK, JUNE 17, from Prairie-av. and Fortieth-st. will be paid for leaving overcoat at 65 Douglas-place.

FIGURE HAND AND SECRET WRITING—THE alphabet of either sent free for 25 cents; 50 cents for both; only ten lessons. Address A. F. PAYSON, corner Twenty-second-st. and Blue Island-av.

TURKS—$1,200 WORTH FROM A SPLENDID FUR-ery, will trade for real estate, or sell cheap for cash. BOILVIN, 46 South Clark-st.

WANTED—PORTRAITS TO PAINT. ANY STYLE. Reasonable prices. A. H. DOUGLAS, 3 Eighteenth-st., or Box 238, city.

WANTED—A TICKET OR PASS TO DENVER OR vicinity, at 236 South Clark-st., basement.